

PTHE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILLress

OCTOBER 1, 1960

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

EDITOR DEPT
UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INC.
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ANN ARBOR, MICH.

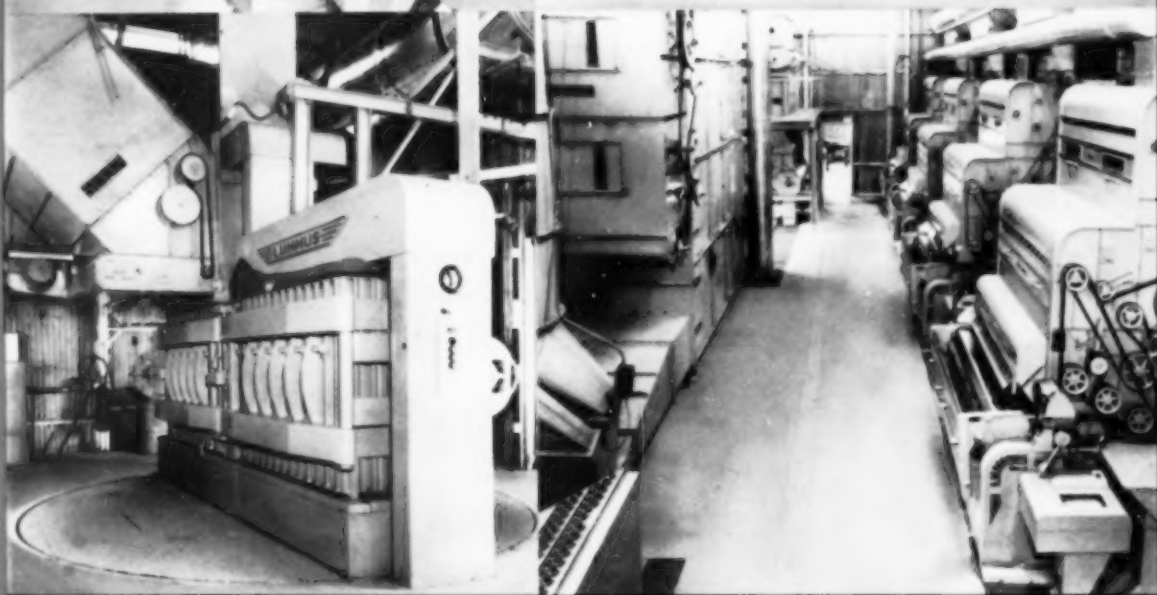




**Let's look at
the RECORD!**



**SAN BENITO
GIN ASSOCIATION Inc.**



**THIS LUMMUS 4-88 OUTFIT
GINNED 1,691 BALES THE WEEK
ENDING AUGUST 6, 1960.**

AVERAGE MORE THAN 120 BALES PER SHIFT. 75% MACHINE
PICKED - 71% MIDDLING - 10 BALES GOOD MIDDLING
462 STRICT MIDDLING. CALL US FOR MORE DETAILS.



LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, U. S. A. • DALLAS • FRESNO • MEMPHIS

Second-class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.



The original Super Champ was introduced in 1955. After it had so outstandingly lived up to its name, additions were made to the Super Champ line and today there is a family of Super Champs... three different units designed for different ginning or growing conditions. However, each of the three Super Champs combines the three revolutionary principles that have made Super Champs the yardstick of the industry.

Split Stream Operation gives the Super Champs tremendous capacity. On the 7-saw and 9-saw models, close, effective kicker roller settings are maintained on twice as much cotton as with conventional designs.

Grid Bar Extraction is the only way to properly remove the sticks, stems, hulls, and green leaf trash present in so much of the crop harvested by today's modern methods.

In the Mitchell Super Champ, when the cotton that escapes through the grid bars is reclaimed, it is returned to the cleaning stream ahead of the grid bar extracting mechanism, thus receiving a double cleaning. This is an exclusive feature covered by U. S. patents No. 2,739,353 and No. 2,776,454.

High Speed Slinging Action is the result of the high speed at which the grid saws are designed to operate. Trash that clings stubbornly to the lint is whipped loose by centrifugal force and thrown out much more effectively than ever before.

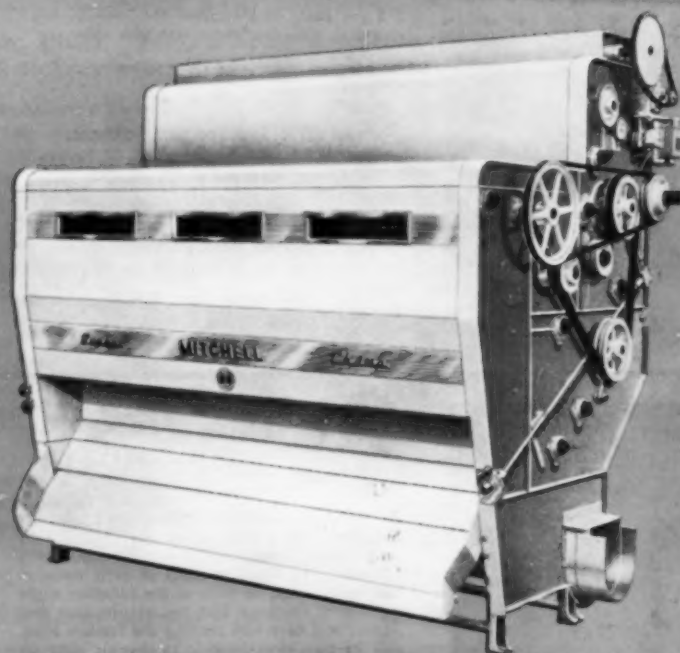
Which champ for you?



The 7-saw Super Champ

The pioneer of the Super Champ family and still the most widely used. The 7-saw Champ is 15 1/2" higher than the 5-saw model and is well worth its additional cost in new plants or when space permits installation in existing outfits.

Since its introduction in 1955, hundreds of 7-saw Champs have set new performance standards on all types of cotton over all makes of gin stands. Constantly being improved, the 7-saw Super Champ has no serious competition as an extractor-feeder except for its big brother, the 9-saw model.



JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY 3800 COMMERCE, DALLAS, TEXAS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MACHINERY FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ARIZONA GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ARKANSAS-MISSOURI GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
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THE CAROLINAS GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
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NEW MEXICO COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
OKLAHOMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
TENNESSEE COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

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Published by
HAUGHTON PUBLISHING COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Domestic: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7.
Foreign: Latin-American countries \$10; all others \$15 per year. (Not accepted for "Iron Curtain" countries). All subscriptions cash with order.

Published Every Other Saturday

EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:

3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

(EDITORIAL ONLY)

FRED BAILEY
744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

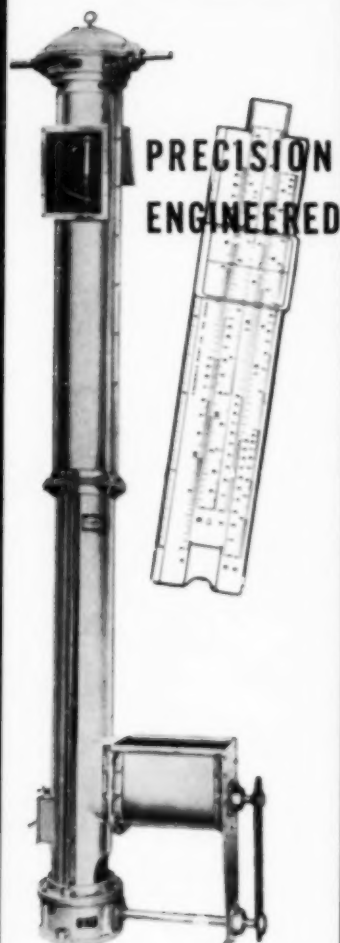


OUR COVER PICTURE:

A man-about-to-start-a-movement-to-abolish-Sunday-papers is pictured on our cover. (He's only slightly tempted to abolish children.) Obviously, he failed to think of early risers in his family when he went to the Saturday night party with the boys. But, you can be sure that Junior will have him reading the funnies soon, and he may even be able to chuckle after 30 minutes, and two cups of coffee.

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

Rotor Lift



Basically sound design and precision engineering have contributed much toward the long established leadership of Rotor Lift.

There are many other factors also: Rugged construction, materials of unusual quality, unmatched performance, complete accessibility, easy maintenance.

Investigate and learn for yourself the many reasons for the marked preference for Rotor Lift shown throughout the industry, wherever free-flowing bulk materials are to be elevated, vertically or on an incline.

Write for Bulletin 60.

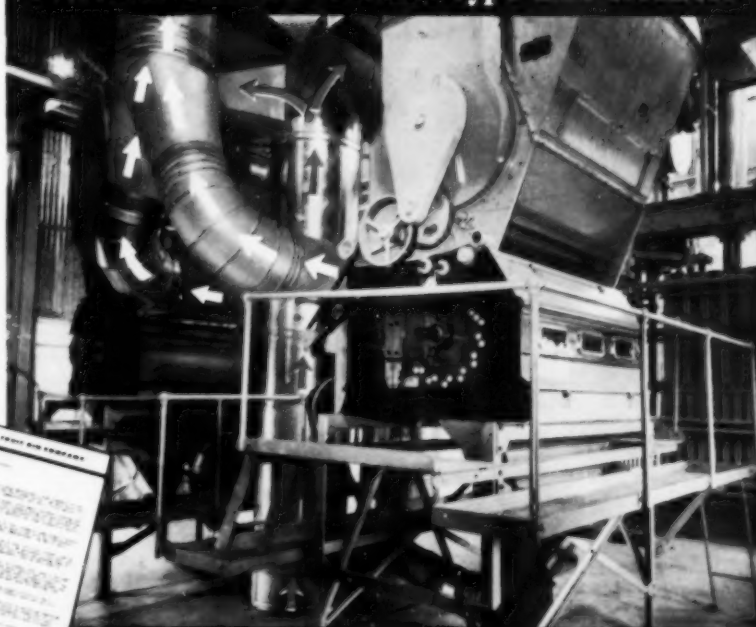
SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

6 S. E. 4th St. P. O. Box 1217
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. U. S. A.

In high-capacity outfits, the ideal arrangement is a split-stream operation — dividing the cotton between two machines instead of crowding through one. Illustration shows two Continental 16-D Textile Type Lint Cleaners set up for such operation. Cotton from the main lint flue is split between the two machines for cleaning, then re-combined on its way to the battery condenser and to the press.

*Thank you
Mr. Eubank!*

CONTINENTAL 16-D Textile Type Lint Cleaners



"We are getting higher grades and quality from machine-harvested cotton than most gins are getting from hand-picked cotton."

Valley Fruit Gin Co., Pharr, Texas, is doing a superior job for its customers, and Dick Eubank, operator, recently wrote the following:

"The Valley Fruit Gin has always maintained a high standard of the best quality ginned cotton in the Rio Grande Valley. We have never set as our standard a gin equal to competitors, but one a little better.

"We had a modern up-to-date plant, with ample overhead cleaning and Continental FP-500 Diamond Unit Lint Cleaners doing top quality ginning. But getting into ginning mechanically-harvested cotton, we realized we needed additional lint cleaning to maintain our high standard of quality ginning.

"We began looking at all makes of lint cleaners, some single, double, and tandem, and found we were doing as good a job with our Continental Diamond Units as they with their many combinations. We HAD to have something better.

"Your sales representative told us of your 16-D Lint Cleaner, and we believed you had what we were looking for. We purchased a twin unit and now know, after having almost completed this season and ginning some of the worst machine-harvested cotton imaginable, that we were wise in choosing the 16-D Lint Cleaner.

"This 16-D Textile Type Lint Cleaner is trouble free, does a thorough job of combing, and gives us a smoothness never before seen in cotton. It takes out leaf, stems, motes and pin trash other cleaners cannot. The job it does in blending is unexcelled. We are getting higher grades and quality from machine-harvested cotton than most gins are getting from hand-picked cotton.

"Our customers tell us they are getting higher prices for their cotton ginned on the Continental 16-D Lint Cleaners than they are for cotton ginned on other cleaners.

"Many ginners have been led down a blind alley by believing something they were told. SEEING IS BELIEVING, and I invite an inspection of our Continental 16-D Lint Cleaners to prove my statements. I believe that after an inspection, interested parties will say I have been too modest in my praise.

Sincerely yours,

VALLEY FRUIT GIN COMPANY

(Signed) Dick Eubank"

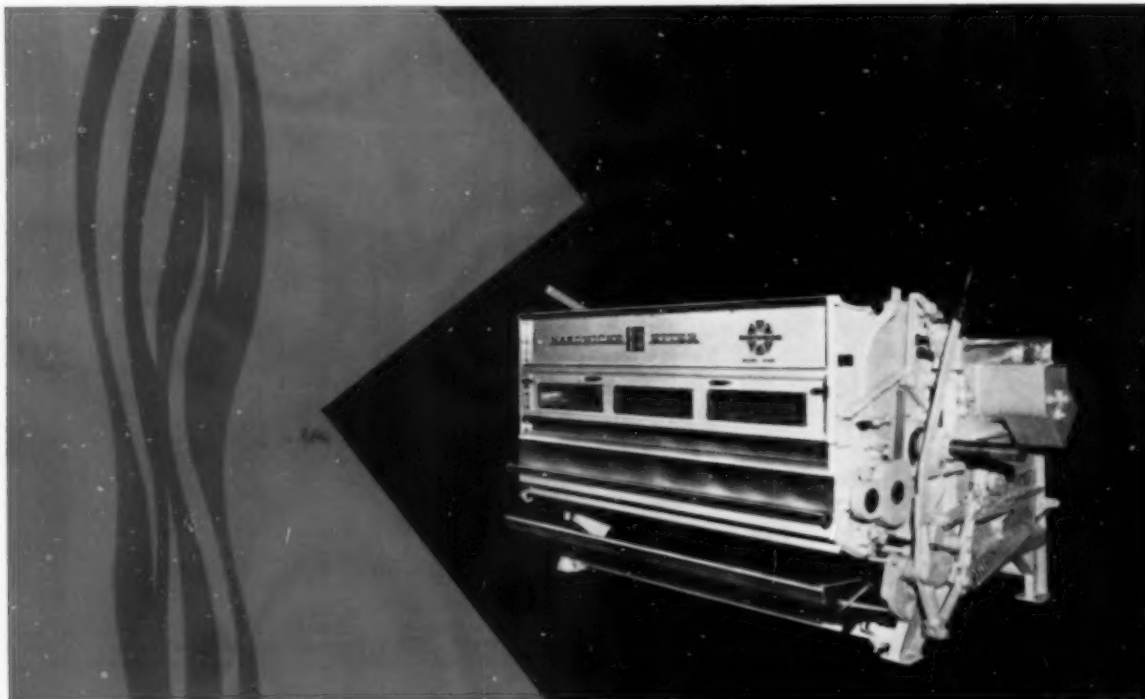
For further information on this or other Continental machines call, wire, or write:



Continental Gin Company
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA—DALLAS—HARLINGEN—LUBBOCK—MEMPHIS—PHOENIX—PRATTVILLE—TULARE

**THE LOW-COST WAY
TO HIGHER CAPACITY**



**AND . . . THE *EXCLUSIVE* 100-SAW CENTURIAN
BRUSH OR AIR BLAST GIN GIVES YOU**

**QUICKEST CHANGE-OVER TO
HIGHER CAPACITY GINNING**

In those areas where increased production is expected this year, ginners with 80- or 90-saw outfits may find they need greater capacity — quickly. The *exclusive* Centurian 100-Saw Gin fits in the same space as 80's or 90's and can be installed with minimum trouble at lowest cost.

Even after ginning starts, some change-overs can be made in a single weekend. H-E Centurian 100's are available in both air blast and brush type.



HARDWICKE-ETTER

**ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT GIN MACHINERY
SHERMAN, TEXAS**

Under Present Legislation, What's Ahead for Cotton in 1961

THE 1960 COTTON CROP will mark the end of the two-year transitional period under the Agricultural Act of 1958, an act that, along with other provisions of the program, has permitted cotton to regain many losses suffered under the old law. Consequently, cotton growers and other branches of the cotton industry should take time to review the provisions of the law and to look ahead to the conditions that will prevail next year.

For 1959 and 1960, the law provided two levels of support. Those growers who planted within their basic allotments could sell their cotton to CCC at 80 and 75 percent of parity, respectively. Growers who wished to plant additional acreage, up to 140 percent of their basic allotments, could use the loan at 65 and 60 percent of parity, respectively.

Cotton acquired by CCC under the purchase program was resold at 110 percent of the prevailing loan level. The minimum national allotment of 16,300,000 acres was effective in both 1959 and 1960.

1961 Provisions

In 1961, there will be no A and B Programs and there will be only one level of support. Growers will be limited to their basic allotments, and a loan-type support program—at a minimum level of 70 percent of parity—will be uniformly available to all growers.

The sales price for all cotton owned by CCC will be 115 percent of the loan price, except that under certain conditions the Secretary will have authority to sell up to one million bales from CCC stocks at market prices. In 1959 and 1960, the resale price was 110 percent of the B support level. Prior to 1959, the sales price for CCC stocks was 105 percent of the support level. For the 1961 crop, the minimum sales price for CCC stocks will be a little more than 80 percent of parity.

Beginning in 1961, the national marketing quota will be based upon estimated use in the season ahead—both domestic consumption and exports—with adjustments for stocks on hand in this country and abroad. The quota could not

be reduced more than one million bales below the estimated off-take for the next season, and it could be raised above the estimated off-take if it were felt that additional cotton was needed to maintain supplies in this country and abroad at a more adequate level.

This is a notable improvement from the old law which provided no consideration of the level of foreign stocks in determining carryover requirements and forced much greater quota reductions if the estimated U.S. carryover were considered to be above "normal." This "normal" carryover, defined by the old law as 30 percent of the estimated off-take of cotton, is now considered by many well-informed persons to be quite inadequate. The new method of quota, and, hence, acreage allotment determination, will reflect to the grower in the form of maximum acreage consistent with anticipated off-take. The minimum of 16,300,000 acres will still apply.

As noted previously, the national allotment in 1961 and thereafter will be

influenced by the stocks of cotton on hand in this country and abroad. These stocks, in terms of months of consumption, are shown in Table 1. It is significant that, even with the sharply expanded U.S. production in 1959 and 1960, these stocks have declined to the lowest level since 1951. U. S. carryover next Aug. 1 could well be as small as 6,600,000 bales (see Table 2). To assure a continuing supply of American cotton in the quantities demanded and at competitive prices, it would not be desirable for the carryover to drop below that level.

It is therefore important that the Secretary of Agriculture set a marketing quota as large as the expected total off-take. This will result in an acreage allotment in excess of the 16,300,000-acre minimum. The Secretary must make his decision and announce the marketing quota by Oct. 15. It is currently believed that a quota requiring an allotment substantially above the minimum is likely.

It does not appear desirable that the 1961 quota be set at a level designed to deliberately increase the U.S. carryover, even though the carryover may be a little on the low side a year from now. To set the quota at a level that would add to CCC stocks would tend to force the marketing price down to the loan level. This would be undesirable for a number of reasons. If a build-up in stocks should become desirable, it can be accomplished in the future when authority to acquire cotton in an orderly manner may be granted by the Secretary.

Another feature of the law that will become effective in 1961 is a shift in the basis of support from 7/8 inch Middling to the "average of the crop." This provision was adopted with a view of bringing the operation of the support program more in line with the shifts in the qualities of cotton produced and consumed and to place cotton on the same basis as other commodities.

When the Act was approved, it was estimated that this change would reduce the level of support by about one cent per pound. Now, it appears that this may be somewhat larger than 1 3/4 cents per pound. The change in the parity formula, effective in January 1959, also resulted in a reduction in the level of support. Consequently, the minimum

(Continued on Page 36)

By G. C. CORTRIGHT

G. C. CORTRIGHT is a cotton farmer and ginner of Rolling Fork, Miss. He is a past president of the Delta Council and is chairman of its Farm Policy Committee; is a past president of American Cotton Producer Associates; and is a producer delegate to the National Cotton Council. This discussion is a timely summary of what present legislation will mean to cotton next season. Readers will find a discussion of the same subject in the report on the meeting of National Cotton Council directors at Lubbock, starting on Page 18.



• \$1 Million Given For Education

PROCTOR AND GAMBLE has given more than \$1 million to colleges and universities.

A continuation of a program started in 1957, the new gifts include \$200,000 in direct grants to 10 leading independent universities.

Contributions also include \$112,500 to 40 state and regional associations of small and medium-sized colleges and scholarship payments of \$485,000 to support 240 P&G scholarship holders now in school.

Neil McElroy, chairman of the board of Proctor & Gamble and former U.S. Secretary of Defense, said, "We continue to believe that business and industry have a major responsibility in helping underwrite the costs of American education. For that reason, and also because Proctor & Gamble owes a great debt to the colleges and universities which have trained so many of its employees, we are happy to make these contributions."

Larger institutions sharing in the P&G direct grant are the University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford and Yale. Each receives \$20,000 per year.

P&G's contributions to the 40 state and regional associations of colleges are also the fourth annual payments to this group. Gifts to each will be divided among the 489 institutions which are members of the associations.

Scholarship payments go to the colleges where P&G scholarships have been placed. Sixty new scholarships are awarded each year by 47 institutions. P&G pays all tuition costs plus an allowance for fees and supplies. In addition, each college participating in the program receives a payment from P&G of \$600 for each scholarship year, to help offset the difference between tuition and actual cost incurred by the college to provide education to scholarship students.

P&G's scholarship program includes 10 awards a year to women's colleges, the first program of its kind by a major American corporation.

In Japan:

More Fats Being Used

Japan's production of shortening continued upward in the first half of 1960 and reached 22,528 metric tons, nearly 13 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1959. Margarine output, on the other hand, increased only 5 percent and reached 19,591 tons in the January-June 1960 period. Production of both household and bakery margarine was up in the first half of 1960, USDA says.

Shortening production reached a record high of 41,523 tons in 1959 while margarine output last year totaled 39,809 tons, somewhat less than the record 45,910 tons produced in 1954.

India Signs Agreement

India has agreed to purchase \$17 million worth of U.S. surplus foods. USDA says this is in addition to a May agreement totaling more than \$1,200,000. The latest agreement provides for \$1 million worth of soybeans; \$4,300,000, sorghum; \$2 million, tobacco; and \$6,800,000, corn.



Kirk Joins Station

IVAN WAYNE KIRK has joined the staff of the Lubbock Experiment Substation. Kirk will work with Emmett Holekamp, USDA-ARS agricultural engineer, on studies to improve mechanical stripping and lint quality, and to reduce costs of harvesting cotton. He attended Abilene Christian College, and held an undergraduate scholarship from Plains Ginners Association at Texas Tech, where he was a 1959 honor graduate. During the past year, he has done graduate work in cotton ginning at Clemson College under the fellowship program of gin machinery manufacturers, the cotton industry and National Cotton Council. Clemson College conferred the M.S. degree on Kirk in August.

Law Protects Allotments

President Eisenhower has signed legislation protecting cropland acreage and acreage allotment history of farmers and ranchers participating in the Great Plains Conservation Program and the Conservation Reserve Program for double the period of their contracts. This means that farmers and ranchers who convert cultivated cropland acreages to permanent vegetation under the two programs will not be subject to loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotment history under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for twice the number of years of their contract.

At Stoneville:

Advisory Committee Meets

USDA'S Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee met Sept. 26-28 at Stoneville, Miss.

Research at Delta Branch Station and U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory was reviewed.

Delta Council, Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Delta and Pine Land Co. and Delta Implement Co. were local hosts.

Hearing on Pink Bollworm

A pink bollworm regulations hearing was held Sept. 27 by Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture at Tempe.

Ginners Agree

Pink Bollworm Compromise Reached in Arkansas

Arkansas has worked out a compromise on pink bollworm quarantine regulations between State Plant Board requirements and USDA regulations. This has prevented a threatened statewide quarantine.

Twenty-three ginners in Northeast Arkansas agreed to the compromise.

The method adopted is designed to maintain the identity and control the disposition of cottonseed that is untreated but returned to the farm from the gin. It applies to the Northeastern Arkansas area released from regulation, but still within the federal quarantine area, according to L. F. Curl of USDA.

The heart of the agreement is as follows: Untreated cottonseed may be moved from the gin only under these conditions:

A. To an approved oil mill for processing only by trucks covered by a dealer-carrier agreement. Such movement must be by means of a conveyance constructed, loaded and covered so as to prevent spillage, and each load must be accompanied by a permit. Such movement may be made in good, tight railroad cars when inspected and approved prior to loading.

B. Cottonseed not moved to an approved oil mill for processing must either be heat-treated or fumigated under the supervision of an inspector at the gin or other prior approved location, or untreated seed may be returned to the farm of origin only for planting purposes, provided grower signs an agreement certifying to the fact that said seed will be held on the farm of origin and no disposition made of such seed prior to Dec. 31, 1960.

If after the trash inspection and other survey detection for the 1960 crop have been completed and no pink bollworms have been found within the area under consideration, the seed will be eligible for use in the area of origin, only, without treatment. If, however, pink bollworms are found, this seed will be required to be brought to a central location for treatment by methyl bromide fumigation or heat-treatment and will have to be accounted for.

• Fair Competition In Trade Needed

FAIR COMPETITION in international trade is essential. American representatives told the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries.

R. Houston Jewell, Chickamauga, Ga., was spokesman for the Americans Sept. 27 at the meeting in Amsterdam.

American delegates included Chairman J. M. Cheatham of Griffin, Ga., president-elect of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; AMCI President James A. Chapman of Spartanburg, S.C.; L. G. Hardman, Jr., of Commerce, Ga.; Joseph L. Lanier, West Point, Ga.; William J. Erwin, Danville, Va.; Jackson E. Spears, New York; and Robert T. Stevens, New York.

Also attending the meeting were J. Craig Smith of Sylacauga, Ala., president of the National Cotton Council; and ACMI Executive Vice-President Robert C. Jackson of Washington, D. C.

as viewed from

The PRESS Box

• Present Cotton Legislation Sound

FEDERAL LEGISLATION under which cotton now operates is basically sound. As reported Sept. 17 in *The Press*, this is the consensus of the majority of cotton leaders. The report on the National Cotton Council meeting (Page 18 of this issue) and the G. C. Cortright article (Page 7) are evidence of this. Also, *The Press* has received comments from a number of industry groups, including the following:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, writes President Reg Robinson, at its Sept. 22 board meeting, did not alter its position—as outlined in the following resolution of the 1960 annual convention:

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Association reaffirm its position in support of the long-range objectives of a farm program that moves as rapidly as possible toward continued expanded production and consumption of U.S. cotton and a competitive one-price system which will make use of normal trade channels, and

"THAT The Association recognizes that the cotton provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1958, while not perfect, are a major step in the right direction and urges that those provisions be given an opportunity to operate and their results be evaluated before any change is made."

ARIZONA COTTON GROWERS Association, at its annual membership meeting, took the position of favoring the Act of 1958 as it stands, but favoring amendment to provide for the parity concept in determining the level of price support.

FARM BUREAUS of three Midsouth States, represented by Presidents Boswell Stevens of Mississippi, Harold Ohlendorf of Arkansas and Tom Hitch of Tennessee, endorsed the present law as it affects cotton in an open letter on Sept. 21. The letter was written to Democratic Candidate John Kennedy when he visited Memphis. These leaders also urged expanded research for cotton.

ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL — While no official position has been taken, Executive Vice-President Harvey Adams is of the personal opinion that the present law is flexible enough to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to accomplish the major objectives most desired by the industry.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON PROMOTION Association thinking strongly opposes any reduction in cotton price per pound below the price established under the A Program in 1960. Also, this group favors keeping the national allotment at a figure that will not produce more cotton than is needed in 1961 to supply the domestic market and exports. These things can be done under the Agricultural Act of 1958, and this group feels that a major problem is to see that they are done.

• Real Diversification

DIVERSIFICATION in industry and agriculture makes strange bedfellows. For example, a leading kosher food manufacturer, Rokeach and Sons, has announced plans to acquire Exquisite Form Brassier.

• Ginners' Support Urged

C. A. HARVIN, JR., president, National Cotton Ginners Association, urges ginners to work closely with the National Cotton Council program. Harvin, in a special statement for the Council's *Progress Bulletin*, said:

"We, as ginners, must have increased volume if we are to enjoy greater prosperity in the future. This can only be achieved through the expansion of cotton's markets which, in turn, makes possible more acreage.

"To me, our greatest hope for improving our volume lies with the Council, the only organization solely dedicated to the job of increasing cotton consumption. By collecting 20 cents per bale from the producer and remitting this to the Council for its programs of research and promotion, we are paving the way to a brighter future.

"I strongly urge all ginners to take advantage of this opportunity and lend their full support and influence to this highly important program."

• Peanut Butter Goes to School

SCHOOL CHILDREN are the target of new peanut butter sales promotion.

A survey by Alabama and Georgia peanut growers, who produce two-thirds of the peanuts used in peanut butter, shows that children know little about peanut butter except that they like it. A few were even unaware that peanut butter is made from peanuts.

To remedy this situation, peanut growers have produced an educational filmstrip, "The Marvelous Peanut", which has been approved for classroom use.

• Keep It Clean!

GINS AND OIL MILLS should do everything possible to keep cottonseed clean. Food and Drug Administration inspectors have visited a number of oil mills and questioned them not only as to cleanliness of finished products and equipment, but also as to foreign matter in cottonseed. While it is difficult to keep insects, rodents and other matter out of seed in the field, gin and seedhouse, everything possible should be done to hold this to a minimum. This is especially important this season, when some government officials have taken an arbitrary and unreasonable stand on the matter, even though the mill was trying to maintain maximum sanitation.

• Instruments Increasing

USE OF INSTRUMENTS to measure and improve cotton quality is increasing throughout the Cotton Belt. Many gins, for example, are using moisture meters to measure moisture content and prevent damage to quality. Both small and large

gins report that the use of moisture meters pays them and their customers. Cotton buyers also are increasing their use of instruments to measure strength, fineness and other properties which determine spinning value of cotton.

• Smile at the Birdie

PICTURE TAKING is a solemn occasion, for most folks, and getting them to smile while posing is a problem for photographers. Smiles on some of the faces in the photographs from Lubbock in this issue resulted from these two stories:

George Pfeifferberger, Plains Cotton Growers' executive vice-president, is as sharp of wit as he is wise about cotton. As George posed for *The Press* photographer with two taller men, someone remarked about his height and growing breadth. "Short in staple, and too-high Micronaire is my trouble," said George.

Another serious group melted into smiles when the photographer told of trying to take a picture of a ghost—without success. "The spirit was willing but the flash was weak," said the photographer.

• Water Supply Measured

AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE to measure underground water resources has been developed, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

The instrument, called an analog model analyzer, predicts the effects of long-term pumping from an underground reservoir and determines how long a local water supply will last.

• Aggies Lose Again

EVEN THE TEXAS AGGIES are getting citized. Bryan, the home of Texas A&M College, built a Farmers' Market during the Thirties, when depressed Brazos Valley farmers turned from the main crop, cotton, to growing fruits, vegetables and other commodities. Now, farmers use the market very little, whereas the growing population of Bryan and adjoining College Station needs parking space. So, Bryan City Commission has sold the market area.

• Birds, Bees Different, Now

THOSE STORIES parents have been telling kids about the birds and the bees may have to be revised. Artificial insemination is being used by Louisiana State University to produce superior strains of bees. Normally the virgin queen, who mates only once, leaves the hive for her maiden flight and mates with the first drone that comes along—often a wild and inferior male. By putting the young queen to sleep and inserting semen from a desirable male, scientists can produce superior strains.

• Hormone Lowers Cholesterol

A SYNTHETIC HORMONE, developed by Baxter Laboratories, lowered blood cholesterol for 30 patients of Dr. Burton M. Cohen, N.J. He reported results in *Clinical Medicine*, a publication. No bad effects were reported in use of the synthetic to reduce cholesterol, which has caused so much discussion about the use of various fats.

Peanut Crop Smaller

Gambia, a leading African producer, is marketing the smallest peanut crop in a decade.

FIRE

Gin Fire Damage Is \$115,000.

Fire Damages 1,985 Bales in Los Angeles Harbor.

In-Transit Fires Cost \$2 Million Yearly.

Too often you read items such as these. Fires are costly—not only to gins and oil mills—but to schools, parks, and homes. Fires are costly—both in money and lives. Can you afford one?

National Fire Prevention Week will be observed Oct. 9-15. Help make every week of the year fire prevention week.

Take Home Pay:

Billion Pesos for Braceros

Braceros working in the U.S. are estimated to have sent home to Mexico a billion pesos this season. Much of this \$80 million came from work on cotton farms.

Lamesa Gin Names Officers

Lamesa (Texas) Co-op Gin, J. D. Hines, manager, has announced the following officers and directors: J. E. Neeley, president; W. H. McCulloch, vice-president; Ralph Ranson, secretary; Bonnie Culp, Lee Hancock, Raymond Orson and H. E. Pieper, directors.

M. W. Lyons Dies

M. W. Lyons, longtime official of Weson Oil & Snowdrift Co. and affiliated firms, died Sept. 14 following a heart attack. Services were held Sept. 16 in New Orleans.

He was a member of The Old Guard, honorary industry organization, and of the Catholic Church.

Cotton Field Days Set

University of Arizona Cotton Research Center, near Phoenix, will hold its Cotton Field Day on Oct. 5.

Yuma Experiment Station Cotton Field Day will be on Oct. 14.

• T. B. Wood's Sons Lists Promotions

WARD C. JOHNSON, formerly field sales engineer in Dallas, has been promoted to the newly created position of manager of Dallas operations by T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa. He will be responsible for the management and operation of the Dallas warehouse and for sales activities in metropolitan Dallas and in the Fort Worth area.

Samuel S. Stuard, formerly field sales engineer, Philadelphia, has been transferred to the Southwest as a district sales manager for T. B. Wood's Sons. He will supervise sales in the Houston, Tulsa and Dallas territories other than metropolitan Dallas and Ft. Worth areas.

Canvas Industry To Meet

Canvas Products Association International will hold its annual meeting Oct. 12-15 in New Orleans.

Over 500 members of the canvas industry are expected to attend the convention which will present latest trends and developments in canvas.

■ DAVID WILEMON (son of MR. AND MRS. PEARY WILEMON, Maypearl, Texas) will marry JANE ELIZABETH CLEMENT, daughter of MR. AND MRS. RICHARD F. CLEMENT, at Webster Groves, Mo., Jan. 28.

• Cottonseed Flour Meeting Planned

COTTONSEED FLOUR for human food will be discussed Nov. 14-16 at a conference in New Orleans.

Representatives of National Cottonseed Products Association, USDA, and nutritional agencies of the United Nations and other groups have planned the meeting. As previously reported by The Press, there is wide interest in the use of vegetable proteins to overcome serious nutritional deficiencies in many countries of the world.

The New Orleans meeting is designed for research workers and others closely associated with the field.

Conference discussions will include: (a) results obtained from use of cottonseed flour in human diets, (b) nutritive value of cottonseed protein in animal diets, (c) supplementation of cottonseed proteins with lysine, (d) measurement of available lysine, (e) relationship of cottonseed constituents to protein value, and (f) preparation of cottonseed protein products suitable for human consumption. Following these discussions, a committee will formulate guides or specifications for the manufacture of superior quality cottonseed flour.

Among those who have been invited to present papers during the conference are Dr. James B. Allison, Rutgers University; H. D. Fincher, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Dr. V. L. Frampton, SURDD; Dr. A. R. Kemmerer, University of Arizona; Dr. H. D. Loden, Paymaster Farms; Dr. C. M. Lyman, Texas A & M; Dr. James B. Martin, Proctor and Gamble Co.; Dr. J. Mauron, Nestlé's Products, Switzerland; and Dr. R. A. Phelps, National Cottonseed Products Association.

Feed Control Meeting Set

Association of American Feed Control Officials will hold its annual convention Oct. 11-13 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

The Uniform Feed Laws Committee of National Cottonseed Products Association will sponsor a luncheon on opening day. This committee is under the chairmanship of Thomas C. Law of Atlanta.

Gossypol Research Will Aid Mills and Users Of Feed and Oil

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH on cottonseed of wide significance to producers and processors of cottonseed and users of products has been announced by National Cottonseed Products Association and USDA.

NCPA directors have approved a fund of \$20,000 to aid cotton breeding research at Stoneville, Miss., and Shafter, Calif., to eliminate gossypol from cottonseed. Geneticists at the USDA Cotton Field Station, Shafter, have succeeded in developing in cultivated cottons some glandless plants and several strains possessing very few glands. These were bred from primitive cotton long cultivated by Hopi Indians. Tests show that cottonseed meal from these new strains is excellent for swine and poultry. Oil also has a superior color. Because of the importance of this development, a feature article in an early issue of The Press will discuss this in detail.

The accompanying photograph shows Dr. H. D. Barker, chief, USDA-ARS Cotton and Cordage Fibers Research Branch, left, and Garlon A. Harper, director, NCPA Research and Educational Division, as they completed agreement of cooperation.



THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
OCTOBER 1, 1960

Anderson Engineering Answers DOLLAR DRAINING OPERATING PROBLEMS

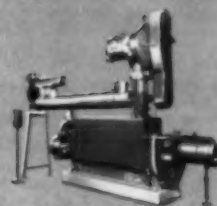
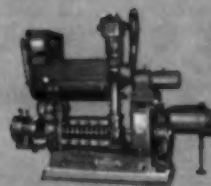
Advanced engineering design and metallurgy now being built into Expellers*, Expeller parts and related equipment minimize "dollar draining" labor and time losses. The result is lower operating costs with higher profits.

Many of these technological improvements are an integral part of today's Expeller and show up only in operating results. Others are readily visible. For example, Anderson's new improved "POWR-JUST" saves time and labor in operating the cake discharge mechanism by push button control. The new MAGNETIC PULLEY doubles protection against tramp iron, saving time, labor and parts damage in cracking operations. The new WORM PULLER auxiliary equipment saves money in quickly removing worms, sleeves and collars. In addition to these improvements, a wide store of processing and material handling ideas further increase efficiency and lower costs for Expeller owners. Ask your Anderson representative to bring you up to date on Expeller operating improvements that answer dollar draining problems. Write.



The V. D. Anderson Company

Division of International Basic Economy Corporation
1941 West 96th Street Cleveland 2, Ohio



*T.M. Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.



from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Where Candidates Stand**—Take a new look at where the two candidates may be expected to stand on cotton legislation . . . and their chances of getting it enacted.

Campaign is now at its midmark. Both have said, as specifically as they intend to, where they stand on surplus disposal, on land retirement and production control, and on price supports.

KENNEDY FIRST: His views are more dramatic, represent a sharper break from present programs. He's also more specific than Nixon.

Kennedy is thoroughly sold on the "balanced supply" approach. He'd do all that could be done to sell and give away surpluses, launch "crash" research programs and the like, as would Nixon, but he doesn't believe these alone will be enough. He thinks tough production controls are needed too.

The kind of controls he has in mind also are spelled out—bale and bushel, not acreage controls. These kinds of controls, it's reasoned, will make it possible to have high price supports without overproduction. Key Kennedy argument: farmers can't have both good prices and unlimited production.

What about the so-called "parity of income" Kennedy talks about for farmers? It's defined to mean the same return for their labor, management and investment as non-farmers receive. Most Washington insiders write this off as strictly campaign talk. They point out that to accomplish it would require 50-cent cotton and \$3 wheat.

Now To Nixon: To those who have closely followed events the past eight years, Nixon's much-publicized "break" with Benson is little more than an example of what can be accomplished by political double-talk. The hard fact is that there is virtually no major difference between the Benson program and those now advocated by Nixon.

Upshot, campaign oratory to the contrary, don't expect any major effort to change the direction of present farm programs if Nixon is elected. We'd bank on this!

Nixon does promise a stepped-up surplus disposal effort coupled with more research and a land retirement plan to be financed with payments-in-kind from CCC stocks. These too, except for some administrative differences, are the programs favored all along by Secretary Benson.

• **What Will Congress Do?**—That, in a nutshell, is what the two candidates say they'll do. But what will they do? There's often a big difference. It's the difference between proposing legislation and getting it enacted.

The answer will be found in Congress. Thus the question, what kind of reception will the proposals of the two candidates receive?

Kennedy, of course, can be expected

to make greater headway. That's because it's almost certain to be a Democratic Congress. Even so, he will run into a formidable opposition in the form of a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans. This still would be nothing alongside the trouble Nixon could expect to encounter.

What it all adds up to is that even if the winning candidate attempts to follow through with his campaign proposals, he may well hit a dead end on Capitol Hill. Whoever wins, Washington will bear watching the next four years. It may be important . . . and interesting.

• **Secretary To Be Key Man**—Just because farm legislation for 1961 will likely be that which is now on the books, you can't assume farm programs will necessarily be the same.

The next Secretary of Agriculture will take office with wide authority to alter present programs without any specific authorization from Congress. Here are some things which existing statutes will permit:

He will have built-in authority to set acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices as a condition for price supports.

He will have authority to boost price supports for most major crops (feed grains excepted) to 90 percent of parity.

He will have authority to initiate a food stamp plan for distribution of surpluses.

He will have authority to require participation in a conservation reserve in order to be eligible for price supports.

As the above provisions are generally interpreted, a program involving, say, compulsory 20 percent acreage retirement coupled with allotments in bales, strict cross-compliance and high price supports could be initiated by a new Secretary of Agriculture acting strictly under existing authority from Congress.

• **Allotments Uncertain**—The usual lid of official secrecy is clamped tight on the upcoming proclamation of acreage allotments for the 1961 crop. USDA gives no indication whether it will yield to pressure to boost allotments above the basic 16 million acres, although such a boost, we're told, is still a possibility.

All that's known for sure is that the announcement will be made within the next two weeks. Deadline by law is Oct. 15.

For the reasons we indicated in our last report, talk here of trying to retain Plan A and B for another season has dwindled to little more than a whisper. Most cotton men feel that whatever acreage is announced by Benson this month will be "it" for the year.

■ **TRUETT S. BUFKIN** has been named assistant field crops marketing specialist, Mississippi Extension. His appointment is announced by DR. CLAY LYLE, Extension director.

• Harvest Progresses Despite Rains

HARVESTING of a good cotton crop made fair progress during the last half of September in most states, although rains in some areas delayed picking and lowered grades.

Ginnings to the middle of the month were about a quarter-million bales behind last season, and three-quarters of a million bales smaller than the average for the past eight years. (See report on Page 37.)

Harvesting is far behind last year on the High Plains of Texas, and and slightly later than usual in most states. With favorable weather and increased use of machines, however, growers could catch up fast during the first two weeks of October. Normal ginnings by Oct. 15 are seven million bales.

Damage to the crop from the two September hurricanes appears to have been heaviest in North Carolina, although some cotton was blown out in other states. Generally, injury to grade was greater than actual cotton loss.

Interest in the industry centers in the Oct. 10 cotton report by USDA, and speculation as to what Secretary of Agriculture Benson will do this month when acreage allotments and production quotas must be set. Most guesses are that acreage will be increased so that growers can plant in 1961 about as many acres as they are harvesting now. (See Pages 7 and 18.)

• Norway Joins CCI Cotton Promotion

NORWEGIAN Textile Association has signed a cotton promotion agreement with Cotton Council International.

"Norway becomes the fifteenth country to sign a cooperative agreement with CCI," said CCI President W. H. Stovall, a cotton producer of Stovall, Miss. "Opportunities seem bright for increasing cotton consumption in Norway. United Nations figures indicate Norwegians spend a greater percentage of their total income on clothing than any other Scandinavians, but their per capita consumption of cotton is not up to the general level in Scandinavia. There should be a good opportunity for cotton gains in the apparel market there."

Cotton promotion programs are underway in the neighboring countries of Sweden and Finland, as well as in 13 other countries. The Scandinavian programs have scored major successes by introducing and promoting "winter cottons," heavier, darker, weatherproof cotton fabrics suitable for all-year wear, even in coldest climates.

Coaches Little Leaguers

Fred Schmidt, manager of Producers Gin near Visalia, Calif., coached a Little League baseball team through a successful season. The boys won the consolation bracket in the Western Regional Tournament.

Gin Advertises Services

Deming Gin Co. published a page advertisement, at the opening of the ginning season, in the local paper of the New Mexico town. The advertisement featured the facilities and policies of the gin.



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DUO-WRAP is tough — rugged — durable.

This superior, close-woven bagging withstands hard use and rough wear . . . has extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales . . . gives maximum protection from weather.

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Research by USDA on

Nonfood Uses of Fats and Oils

WE LIVE in a period when the order of the day is changed by advances in science and technology. These changes are taking place at a much greater rate and in more areas influencing all phases of life and activity, owing to the increasing volume of research that is being done. Much of the research is directed toward the development of better living through chemistry.

Changes have taken place in the production, processing, and utilization of glyceridic oils and their constituent fatty acids as a result of both basic and applied research. Much of this research has been justified on the basis of forecasted surpluses based on foreseeable increases in production of soybeans and slaughter of meat animals. During the last 25 years the production of fats and oils has about doubled, the annual production now being about 15 billion pounds.

Record exports of fats and oils during 1959-60 helped to dispose of the largest U. S. supplies of fats in history; about 3,700,000,000 pounds of fats and oils were exported, a rise of 400 million pounds over last season's exports. Low U. S. prices have encouraged heavy exports of oils, lard and soybeans. The U. S. was about the only large producer of edible oils available for export.

The index number for wholesale prices of fats and oils, except butter, is 51, based on 1947-49 being 100.

Inedible tallow and greases production has been about 3,300,000,000 pounds as compared with 3,100,000,000 pounds during the previous year. This reflects the increase in cattle and hogs slaughtered. Total disappearance probably has risen, mainly due to greater exports, and was sufficient to absorb most of the larger surplus without much increase in year-end stocks. The outlook for the year ahead is for relatively low inedible tallow prices as output rises and stocks remain large.

Industry Changing

For some years, profound changes have taken place in the fat and oil industry. As a result, greater knowledge of glycerides and their constituents, fatty acids, has been obtained as to how they can be altered or modified and used technologically to provide both edible and industrial products that better serve an increasing number of purposes.

The interchangeability between fats and oils, and, in some cases, fatty acids, is well recognized. The manufacturer uses as source material those which can be obtained at the lowest cost at the time in order to provide the customer with products having uniform performance characteristics. This is particularly true in the manufacture of protective coatings from glyceridic oils.

There is a current trend in the indus-

try, where glycerides are used for the production of strictly industrial products, to look on glycerides as a source of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids. In this connection vegetable oils, tallows and greases offer possibilities of use as sources of linoleic, oleic, stearic, palmitic and myristic acids, provided that economic processes are used for their separation in near pure form or in fractions of known and constant composition.

Thus, research on vegetable oils composed of glycerides of palmitic, stearic, oleic, and linoleic acids will tend to create markets for those produced in surplus to domestic needs. However, basic and applied research on individual oils will be found of value and interest to the industries processing and using all oils. A major factor, however, is the supply and cost of each in relation to demand.

USDA Research

Utilization research was initiated on vegetable and animal fats and oils in the four Utilization Research and Development Divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture about 20 years ago. At about the same time many major industrial organizations initiated or expanded their research effort on these commodity products. The current programs of the four divisions on nonfood uses of fats and oils may be briefed as follows:

NORTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, PEORIA, ILL. Oilseed research at this Division is directed toward the development of new and improved food, feed, and industrial products from soybeans and linseed, and on chemical screening of uncultivated plants in the search of new and profitable oilseed crops not competitive with present oilseed crops. Research on new industrial outlets for soybean and linseed oils, and on the oxidative stability of soybean oil for edible use, is being emphasized.

The current research program includes projects on flaxseed phospholipids, cause of after-yellowing of linseed oil films, new coatings and chemicals from linseed and soybean oils and basic studies on the composition of soybean oil meal.

Research on the utilization of soybean and linseed oils is highlighted by significant progress in the development of new metal coatings, linseed oil emulsion paints for outside use, new cyclic fatty acids, and novel aldehyde oils; advances have also been made in basic studies directed toward improving the flavor stability of edible soybean oil for domestic and export markets. Chemical screening of uncultivated plants in the search for new and profitable crops to replace those now grown in surplus resulted in the discovery of seeds from hardy plant species that contain four oils with prop-



By **T. H. HOPPER**

**Southern Regional Research Laboratory*
New Orleans, La.**

erties different from those now produced domestically.

SOUTHERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oilseed research at the SURDD is aimed at the development of new and improved food, feed, and industrial products from cottonseed, peanuts, rice, tung and other oil bearing materials.

The hydrogenation of the oleic and linoleic acids (which occurs in cottonseed and other vegetable oils) is being investigated. Exploratory experiments are now underway to develop techniques that will permit hydrogenations to be carried out at low temperatures with a commercial nickel catalyst.

Research on increased nonfood uses of vegetable oils is directed toward the development of new and improved products that serve essential and useful purposes. Morpholides of selectively hydrogenated cottonseed oil appear to be excellent plasticizers for certain vinyl plastics. New derivatives and products have been prepared from tung oil. A low cost tung oil and resin varnish and the method of producing it have been the subject of planned, rigorous and sustained research. Research is continuing with the aim of developing improved formulations for coatings, and to upscale laboratory developed processes. Study will also be continued to establish cost data, and to evaluate newly devised formulations and compounds developed from tung oil.

A continuous process developed at SU permits the "in situ" conversion of the fatty acids of acidulated soapstock to their methyl esters. This product is being used as a high-energy fatty additive to poultry feeds.

EASTERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, WYNDMOOR, PENN.—Research on animal fats at EURDD is for the most part devoted to the synthesis of derivatives useful in industrial applications. This program is complemented by work of a fundamental character dealing with methodology for

*One of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

(Continued on Page 17)

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MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY WITH MINIMUM MANPOWER

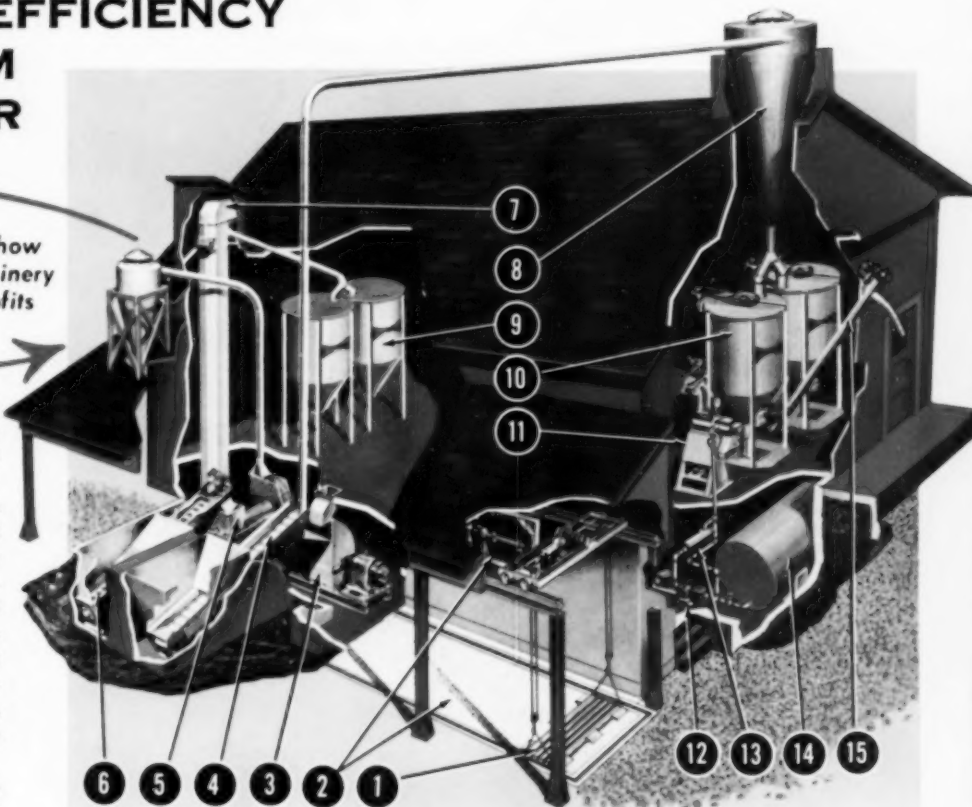
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Drag
5. Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller
6. Kelly Duplex 12" Pit Auger with
vair-speed control
7. Kelly Duplex All Steel Bucket
Elevator
8. Two Kelly Duplex Dust
Collectors
9. Two Kelly Duplex #4 Grain Bins

10. Two Kelly Duplex No. 3 Verti-
cal Feed Mixers
11. Kelly Duplex Twin Molasses
Mixer
12. Kelly Duplex Molasses Pump
13. Kelly Duplex Molasses Heater
14. Kelly Duplex Molasses Tank
15. Kelly Duplex Screw Elevator
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- ☐ Bucket Elevator
- ☐ Vertical Feed Mixer
- ☐ Hammermill
- ☐ Twin Molasses Mixer
- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Pit Auger
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Portable Bulk Scale
- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Combined Sheller-Cleaner
- ☐ Gyration Cleaner
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Corn Crusher—Regulator
- ☐ Electric Bag Cleaner
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
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The telescoping frame can be built for adjustment to any incline angles you require . . . provides a rigid support for the conveying tube . . . and is equipped with casters for easy moving. The round hopper is easy to position . . . even when used as a pivot point for repositioning the discharge.

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Research by USDA

(Continued from Page 14)

determination of composition and structure, analysis and modification of lipids in general.

The derivatives program is directed primarily, but not exclusively, to products useful in plastics, detergents and lubricants. Synthesis of polymerizable derivatives such as fatty acrylates and fatty epoxides is being carried out, polymerization and copolymerization of these intermediates with commercial monomers are being studied and the resulting resins are being evaluated.

In the detergent field, derivatives of tallow, which will be better detergents than the present products derived from petroleum and coconut oil, are being sought. An attempt is also being made to develop tallow-based, soap-detergent combinations useful in hard water as packaged products or soap-detergent bars. A variety of chemical derivatives are being prepared and studied as additives for lubricants, synthetic lubricants and functional fluids, plasticizers, stabilizers and modifiers for synthetic resins. The modification of wool grease and its constituents has been studied, seeking derivatives for similar purposes and also for use in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Examples of the type of compounds involved are epoxidized and hydroxylated long-chain compounds, diisoc acids, nitrogen-, sulfur-, and phosphorus-containing derivatives and metallic soaps.

In the field of methodology of fractionation and analysis of fats, attention is being paid to gas-liquid chromatography which is an excellent means for separating mixtures into their components. The principal problem here is to find suitable and effective stationary phases which are stable at the high temperatures necessary with fatty materials.

WESTERN UTILIZATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, ALBANY, CALIF.—Oilseed research in this Division is directed toward the development of new and improved uses for castor oil and the removal or destruction of antinutritional factors from castor pomace and to the utilization of some new oilseed plants as economic crops.

Industrial and Feed Uses

Much attention has been and is being given to the development of plasticizers from the unsaturated fatty acids obtainable from both vegetable and animal fats and oils, particularly for vinyl-type plastics which are now being produced at a rate of about three billion pounds annually. Certain types of these plastics contain about 35 percent plasticizers. These products include hydroxy stearic acids; epoxidized fats and their derivatives, alkyl phosphates, and other derivatives. There is every reason to believe that there should be a large increase in the use of products of these types in the manufacture of plastics. An interesting comment can be made to the effect that research may be done on developing an outlet for one source of material and ultimately make a market for another source instead.

Much industrial attention has been and is being given to the production of sebacic, azelaic and adipic acids for the production of diesters, with considerable industrial interest being now exhibited in the production of pelargonic and adipic acids. A recent survey made for the Department of Agriculture has indicated that domestic requirements for synthetic

lubricants of the diester type derived from fat materials will reach a peak of about 27 million pounds in 1961. However, changes may occur which would greatly increase the demand.

A great deal of research has been and is still being done to improve the nutritive value of oilseed meals, namely, soybean, cottonseed, and linseed, through combinations of them, supplementation with essential amino acids, and the elimination of antinutritional factors. It has been long recognized that none of the vegetable proteins contains the most desirable levels of the essential amino acids as tankage and meat scrap.

Research in the field of nutrition of broilers has definitely demonstrated the need of high-energy rations in which proteins required for growth are not used in part as a source of energy. Fat added to feeds, such as dehydrated alfalfa, makes the feed less dusty and easier to handle and also aids in the distribution of the antioxidant that stabilizes the vitamin A content of the meal. Fats added to solvent-extracted oilseed meals and alfalfa meal reduce the need for adding fats to formula feeds since these are important ingredients of most of the prepared feeds. It is of interest that since 1954 the market for fats in the feed industry has increased to about 500 million pounds annually. The annual rate of consumption of fats in feeds will depend on the cost of feed energy of tallow as compared with corn or other feed grains.

The U. S. is in a very favorable position with reference to food and feed protein supplies. With expected increases in livestock production matching increases in population, one can speculate that there will be increases in the production of inedible tallows and greases which will compete with surpluses of edible oils in nonfood uses. Disposal of surpluses of both will be needed. This disposal certainly can be aided and directed through research on both vegetable oils and inedible fats. Basically the fatty acid consuming industries may not care about the source of a fatty acid or a mixture of fatty acids, but are concerned with having a dependable supply of uniform quality at a stable cost.

Less Nectar:

New Cotton Strain Sought

Hoping to reduce cotton damage from pink bollworms, cotton leafworms and cabbage loopers, researchers are working on the development of cotton varieties which produce less nectar. This research is being done by USDA with the cooperation of Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas Experiment Stations.

Cellulose for Foods

A purified form of cellulose for use in foods, drugs and cosmetics, called Avicel, is announced by American Viscose Corp.

Crop Production:

Students Enter Contest

Sudan, Texas, Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a crop production contest for high-school students. Divisions include both dryland and irrigated plots of cotton and grain sorghum. Twenty-five contestants have entered a total of 43 five-acre plots.

With Fungicide

Researchers Control Cotton Rust

Southwestern cotton rust, which has severely damaged cotton in Luna and Hidalgo Counties, N.M., in the past two years, is being controlled with a fungicide, Zineb.

New Mexico Experiment Station researchers report that one farm which averaged 414 rust spots on untreated plants had only four per treated plant.

In controlling rust with Zineb, experimenters emphasize that the treatment will prevent infection but will not cure the infection after it has occurred. Therefore, they say, Zineb applications must be started before summer showers begin.

Applications at two or three-week intervals beginning at about the first bloom stage, or earlier if rains are forecast, are recommended. Generally, two or three applications are adequate.

Oilseed Crops Rise Sharply

Due to increased acreage, for the most part, Canada's flaxseed, rapeseed and mustard seed crops are expected to increase considerably this year.

The flaxseed crop is forecast at 26,138,000 bushels compared to 17,719,000 in 1959.

With rapeseed acreage more than doubled, production is placed at 604 million pounds compared with 178,000 a year ago. Average yields are down four percent.

Despite a 19 percent drop in average yields, mustard seed production is forecast at 77,600,000 pounds compared to 49,100,000 in 1959.



Hale Appointed

HARDWICKE-ETTER CO., Sherman, Texas, has announced the appointment of C. E. (Smoky) Hale as sales manager of its Western Division. Hale will office at H-E's warehouse and service center at Tulare, Calif.

Council Recommends Acreage Action

Directors hear reports from members of staff and tour Lubbock cotton facilities on Sept. 18-20.



Directors of National Cotton Council discussed plans, heard staff reports and made recommendations to USDA Sept. 18-20 at Lubbock.

Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock Cotton Exchange, Plains Ginners Association, Lubbock Chamber of Commerce and others of the High Plains area were hosts. Council directors accepted their invitation under a new policy of holding one directors' meeting yearly away from the Council headquarters in Memphis.

• **No New Legislation** — Talks with producers and others at the Lubbock meeting indicated almost no sentiment for new legislation before cotton planting starts in 1961. Their views confirmed the staff article in *The Press* on Sept. 17 that the industry generally agrees to work for administrative changes within the framework of legislation already enacted. (See related article in this issue.)

More acreage than the minimum and some increase in the cotton support price are needed, most of the cotton industry believes, but flexibility of the present law will permit this to be done without risking new legislation. Even those who would like to see another Plan B now feel that it is too late to do anything before 1961 cotton is planted.

• **USDA Action Asked** — The board at the conclusion of the meeting recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture carefully estimate requirements for U. S. cotton at home and abroad for next season and set the allotment at a level which will produce the quantity of cotton needed to meet these requirements. This probably will mean an increase in acreage allotments.

The Council recommendation notes that the prospective carryover on Aug. 1, 1961, is too low to justify any deduction

COTTON COUNCIL LEADERS and some of their hosts at the Lubbock meeting are pictured here. **TOP PHOTO** shows, left to right, B. L. Anderson, vice-president, Fort Worth; Boswell Stevens, board chairman, Macon, Miss.; Aubrey L. Lockett, treasurer, Vernon, Texas; Craig Smith, president, Sylacauga, Ala.; and Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, Memphis. **SECOND FROM TOP** are Wilmer Smith, vice-president, Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock; J. S. Francis, ginner director, Phoenix; and George Pfeiffenberger, executive vice-president, Plains Growers, Lubbock. **THIRD FROM TOP** are L. T. Barringer, vice-president, Memphis; W. J. Long, Jr., ginner director, Roanoke Rapids, N.C.; and George Brassell, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock. **BOTTOM PHOTO** has W. O. Fortenberry, president, Plains Growers; Mrs. Spencer Brown and Spencer Brown, president, National Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, Waco.

from next season's marketing quota for the purpose of reducing the carryover.

In addition, the recommendation asks the Secretary to defer setting any fixed pattern for determining what is a desirable carryover of cotton, pending further study by the industry and USDA.

The study would consider "all the factors involved in arriving at a carryover allowance which will help make U.S. cotton genuinely competitive by providing adequate supplies at all times to accommodate up-to-date quality requirements."

Other points to be considered in the study would be: (a) adequacy of working stocks, (b) a safety factor against errors in forecasting, (c) adequacy of foreign stocks, and (d) the formula for converting quotas into allotments.

To carry out basic objectives of the Agricultural Act of 1958, the Secretary was asked also by the Council to:

Give full recognition, in estimating domestic consumption and exports for the 1961-62 season, to the low level of foreign stocks and to the underlying trends which promise an expansion in the market for U.S. cotton, provided prices are competitive and adequate supplies are available.

Take whatever steps are necessary to insure against an insufficient crop in 1961.

Announce a price support for the 1961 crop which will establish such support at the level which was anticipated by producers and the cotton industry when the Act of 1958 was passed and which will give producers an incentive to grow the needed quantity of cotton.

• **Tours Made**—Cotton leaders from all sections and six segments of the industry saw cotton production, ginning, oil milling, livestock feeding, Texas Technological College textile research and other activities at Lubbock.

Activities began Saturday evening with a dinner, and attendance at a Texas Tech football game.

On Sunday there was a tour of Lubbock cotton, cottonseed and research facilities, followed by a reception and buffet supper.

Monday's business sessions were supplemented by a luncheon, and a reception and dinner were given by Plains Cotton Growers, Inc.

Many of the visitors were guests on a Tuesday morning tour of Paymaster Farms, followed by a luncheon.

• **Effective Promotion**—Fisher Rhymes, sales promotion product campaign manager, outlined for Council directors some of the activities which are expanding cotton's markets.

Canvas awning merchandising, the furniture design contest and work with home economists were cited as examples of promotion.

Mamie Hardy, the Council's home economist, works with schools, agricul-



tural extension agencies and others who influence homemakers of today and of the future. She uses fabric displays and other visual aids to point up cotton's beauty and versatility for apparel and home decor. This year she made presentations at 14 colleges, 10 extension conferences, and at six meetings of high school teacher groups. She has talked personally with more than 3,000 women who influence the buying and sewing habits of thousands more.

• **Cotton Can Expand** — Cotton has a market that "can grow tremendously or decline tremendously, depending upon what is done," Council directors were told by their chief economist, Dr. M. K. Horne.

He called attention to the fact that the Agricultural Act of 1958 saved cotton from a one-fifth acreage reduction in 1959, and praised the present cotton legislation for the flexibility which permits adjustments in acreage and price supports.

Cotton must assure customers of a dependable supply of all qualities if it wants volume markets, he emphasized. Failure to supply available markets would encourage synthetic and foreign production, and do lasting damage to the cotton industry.

Other highlights of Horne's report included:

COTTON CONSUMPTION rose about 4 percent over the previous season, while rayon staple consumption fell about 10 percent—worst competitive record rayon has ever made.

CONSUMPTION OF NEWER FIBERS—nylon, Dacron, Orlon, and other synthetics—almost doubled in four years and is rapidly overtaking rayon.

CLOTHING is keeping up with the growth of American economy; nearly 60 percent of cotton consumption is in clothing.

IMPORTS of cotton products have increased greatly—now at the rate of 563,000 bales annually. For the month of June, they were at a record rate—above 600,000 bales.

EXPORTS have averaged 5,800,000 bales annually for the last four seasons. A lower level of world prices has been a big factor, helping cotton against foreign rayon and discouraging foreign cotton production.

"If the right moves are made, our markets can rise above 16 million bales; if the wrong moves are made, they can drop to 12 million, 10 million or less. Clearly one thing that has to be done is to check the inroads of competition from imported cotton products; another



is to keep in mind the vital role of price in the future of cotton exports. We can have an expanding market for cotton—but only if we research for it, promote for it, price for it, and produce for it," he concluded.

• **Production and Marketing**—Directors heard from Claude L. Welch, director of the production and marketing division, report on a few of many activities in this field.

These included weevil control, quality evaluation, weed control and boll shedding research to which the industry is contributing funds.

QUALITY CONTROL—Three essential steps in the quality evaluation research effort, are: (1) finding what effects various production practices and ginning have on cotton; (2) determining what changes are brought about in fibers of various types of cotton to cause them to spin well or badly; and (3) developing instruments and methods for measuring fiber properties or changes in them.

"By use of industry funds and a lot of hard work," he noted, "the quality evaluation and preservation research programs have been increased by more than \$600,000 annually since 1958."

WEED CONTROL—This costs growers an average of four cents per pound of lint. Chemical weed control offers a promising substitute for the hoe but the weed killer should meet these specifications: (1) be harmless to the cotton plant; (2) prevent season-long growth of the 50 or more species of grasses and weeds infesting cotton fields; (3) leave no objectionable residues in lint, seed or soil; (4) be relatively easy to apply; and (5) cost less than present procedures.

A good possibility now seems to be a combination of chemicals with other control practices. Important studies are being conducted at the North Carolina Experiment Station in Raleigh, the USDA Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., and the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss.

BOLL SHEDDING—The cotton industry is providing funds supporting a cooperative effort by USDA and the University of California.

The project has proved that boll shedding and retention are governed by shifts in balance between certain growth-regulating substances produced by the plant. Extracts containing an "abscission accelerating" hormone have been obtained from the bolls and, by noting their effects, researchers have apparently established the nature of the growth-regulating mechanism.

Purifying these hormones—the next



IN PICTURE AT TOP LEFT, Don Jones, longtime cotton research leader at Lubbock, shows stripped cotton to Craig Smith, Council president. SECOND FROM LEFT, TOP, Fisher Rhymes, Council staff member, chats with Board Chairman Boswell Stevens. TOP RIGHT, Roy Mack and "Rip" Elms of Western Cottonoil surround a California visitor, W. B. Coberly, Jr., crusher director, Los Angeles. SECOND FROM TOP, Gin Manager F. M. Jack discusses his operations with Aubrey Lockett and W. J. Estes, Jr., ginner director, Haralson, Ga. BOTTOM PHOTO shows Burris C. Jackson, merchant director, Hillsboro, Texas; C. W. Hand, crusher director, Pelham, Ga.; and Roy Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock.

step—is exceedingly complicated, but scientists in charge of the project are optimistic over the progress they have made. They hope this will lead to possible ways of upsetting the action of the chemical in the cotton plant so as to cause the plant to retain more bolls.

Welch reported on the Winter Cotton Breeding Station at Iguala, Mexico—used by cotton breeders to grow two crops of their new lines each year.

More Safflower Interest

Safflower interest is increasing in California. Four thousand acres of the oilseed averaged 2,500 pounds per acre in a test this season in Kings County, Farm Advisor O. D. McCutcheon reports.

In Tulare County, yields on a test plot were about 1,000 pounds per acre where safflower was planted flat, and 800 pounds of seed per acre where grown on beds.

West Side Field Station, recently established near Five Points, is studying methods and timing of irrigation for safflower.

■ **HILTON V. ROGERS** has been named extension agronomist in soil fertility for the Clemson Extension Service.

Without Subsidy:

Record Exports of Grain

Exports of corn and sorghum grain have moved abroad at record rates during the marketing year just ended. Since last spring, corn has been selling without a subsidy, while the sorghum subsidy for exports has dropped to four cents a hundredweight.

Cotton Field Day Held

Two hundred and fifty gin managers, growers and research men attended the recent field day at U.S. Cotton Experiment Station, Shafter, Calif. California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors sponsored the event, in cooperation with USDA and the University of California.

• Lohoefer Promoted By Plains Growers

CONRAD L. LOHOEFER, public relations director, Plains Cotton Growers, now serves as assistant to the executive vice-president, George W. Pfeiffenberger.

Lohoefer has been director of public relations for the PCG since June, 1957. He will continue to handle public rela-



CONRAD L. LOHOEFER

tions for Plains Cotton Growers and will assume additional staff duties, Pfeiffenberger explained.

Lohoefer, 36, is a native of Amarillo. Formerly a newspaper man, he was farm editor of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal prior to joining the PCG. A graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, Lohoefer is married and he and his wife have four children, two girls, Leslie, 8, Leesa, 7, and two boys, Darrell, 5, and Matt, 3. They make their home in Lubbock.

Soybeans:

Toxic Plant Poses Threat

Crotalaria plants pose an acute threat to the soybean industry, warns E. W. Siedschlag, Clemson Extension marketing specialist.

Some forms of crotalaria have proven toxic to livestock. As a result, points out Siedschlag, both domestic and foreign markets are becoming increasingly wary of combine-harvested corn, soybeans and sorghum. The presence of crotalaria in grain or meal shipped to foreign countries could cause a boycott of U.S. shipments.

USDA recently ruled crotalaria-contaminated grain ineligible for price support.

Industrial Exhibit Planned

An Industrial Building Exposition and Congress, the first of its kind, will be held at New York Coliseum, Dec. 12-15.

Aimed at companies building new plants or modernizing existing structures, over 100 exhibitors will show products and services for industrial buildings of all types. The sessions of the congress will discuss case histories of companies which have undertaken expansion or modernization.



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

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15x15 ft., wt. 7 lbs., each	\$ 3.50
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- Anthony, New Mexico

New Low Prices POLYETHELENE IN ROLLS

Width	Length	4M (.004)	6M (.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$10.00	\$15.00
10 ft.	50 ft.	5.00	7.50
14 ft.	100 ft.	14.00	21.00
16 ft.	100 ft.	16.00	24.00
16 ft.	50 ft.	8.00	12.00
20 ft.	100 ft.	20.00	30.00
20 ft.	50 ft.	10.00	15.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
32 ft.	100 ft.	32.00	48.00
40 ft.	100 ft.	40.00	60.00

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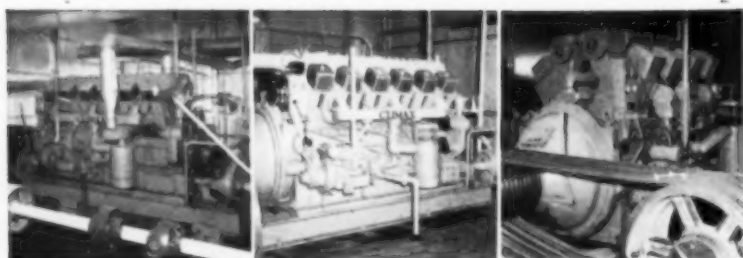
3. Eliminates Choke-Ups In Cleaning Equipment. Saw-gumming plant juices and honey dew are practically dissolved by the solvent action of Texspray. And Texspray permits wet or green cotton to be ginned without excessive dryer temperatures.

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• T. H. Gregory, Oil Mill Leader, Dies

T. H. Gregory, one of the leaders of the cotton oil industry for the past 50 years, died Sept. 16 at his home in Memphis. He was 83, and had been ill since he suffered a stroke three years ago.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Aylmer T. Gregory; two sons, T. H.



T. H. GREGORY

Gregory, Jr., and William T. Gregory; and two brothers, Wilson Gregory and Caley Gregory.

Services and burial were at Pine Bluff, Ark.

• **Native of Virginia**—Gregory was born at Elsing Green Plantation, near Richmond, Va., on Dec. 5, 1878. In 1903, he moved to Arkansas and soon became clerk and bookkeeper at Consumers Cotton Oil Mill, owned by Swift & Co., at Pine Bluff.

In 1916, he and others organized Planters Oil Mill and Gregory became manager. The mill was sold to National Cottonseed Products Corporation in 1924, and Gregory moved to Little Rock with this organization. He went to the firm's Memphis operations in 1926, remaining until he joined the staff of National Cottonseed Products Association. He was elected executive vice-president of the Association during his term of office as president, in 1934-35.

• **Many Years of Service**—Haynes Gregory had countless friends among members of the cotton and oilseeds industries, government officials and others with whom he had been associated in a career that began about the start of the Twentieth Century.

His services included, among other positions of leadership, the following:

President of Valley Oilseed Crushers Association, 1932-34.

President of National Cottonseed Products Association, 1934-35.

Executive Vice-President of National Cottonseed Products Association, 1935-37.

He was elected to The Old Guard, honorary industry organization, in 1934; and became an honorary member in 1958.

When he retired in 1957, Gregory was elected to honorary membership in NCPA by acclamation, after a tribute by A. L. Durand, who had been one of 24 presi-

dents with whom Gregory had worked in the Association.

• **Helped Unify Industry**—Gregory, as Durand pointed out, became the administrative head of the national organization at one of its "low points in history"—badly split by internal dissension and almost at the depths of the depression. He started in a calm, matter-of-fact, commonsense way, and he had us back pretty solidly together before long."

As the Association's executive officer, Gregory dealt with increasing regulation by the government and he made frequent trips to Washington in behalf of the industry. World War II and the conflict in Korea added to the problems during his administration, as did price support programs, acreage controls and many other governmental activities.

When he retired, an official in Washington expressed a feeling that is shared by many friends throughout the nation who have worked with him and looked to him for counsel, as he said, "I hate to think of getting along without Greg; he has been more help to me than any man in Washington, and he has never given me bad advice."

Station Holds Field Day

Sandylands Experiment Station, near Brownfield, Texas, held a field day and program on mechanical cotton harvesting recently.

Visitors viewed cotton varieties developed for mechanical picking and test plot experiments, designed to provide more information on the effect of planting equipment and practices on mechanically harvested cotton.

• Sunflower Production Makes Comeback

FOLLOWING an almost one-fourth drop in output last year, 1960 world sunflower seed production is expected to recover and approach the record 1958 level. Sunflower seed oil exports in 1960—mostly from the 1959 crop—are expected to be larger, with reduced sunflower seed shipments offsetting this increase.

Annual variations in total world output are to a large extent determined by the Russian crop, which represents almost two-thirds of the total. The Soviet sunflower crop, unlike cotton, is not irrigated, so a serious drouth, such as during the summer and fall of 1959, drastically reduces world production. However, Russia has had more favorable weather this fall and this season's acreage is believed to be at a record level.

Last spring Argentina, the world's second largest producer, harvested almost twice as much sunflower seed as in 1959.

North American production, nearly all in Canada in recent years, rose sharply in 1959. The Canadian government and oilseed processors have been encouraging larger acreages of sunflower in Manitoba and Alberta, but according to the July estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, acreage this year is only 24,500 acres in these provinces, down 40 percent from 1959.

Most of the European sunflower seed production is in Communist countries, with Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia producing 97 percent of the 1959 European crop.

Most of Africa's sunflower seed is

produced in the Union of South Africa, where a record crop was harvested in 1959. The 1960 crop, because of dry weather, was down an estimated 20 percent to 87,500 tons.

Production in Turkey, which represents most of the Asian output, was slightly larger than in 1958, due to favorable weather.

Communist China's sunflower seed production is believed to have expanded sharply in recent years. The 1959 crop is estimated at around 75,000 tons, compared with only 5,000 tons in the early 1950's.

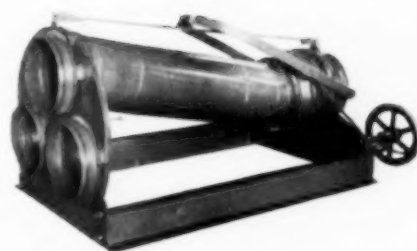
World exports of sunflower seed in 1959 were up 40 percent from 1958, but sunflower seed oil exports dropped more than 50 percent, reflecting the smaller shipments from Argentina. Soviet and Turkish shipments account for the rise in sunflower seed trade. Turkey is expected again to export a large amount of seed, but Soviet exports will probably be down.

Both Hungary and Argentina, the only countries which have exported a sizable volume of sunflower seed oil in the last few years, are expected to ship larger quantities in 1960. Uruguay may export a small amount, the first since 1954 when 2,438 tons were exported. Earlier this year Uruguay purchased a large volume of U.S. soybean oil, planning to use it as a replacement for sunflower seed oil on the domestic market and export the sunflower seed oil.

Retired Ginner Dies

Elmer A. Coyle, 75, died Sept. 15 at Idabel, Okla. He was a retired cotton ginner. His wife survives.

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The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve has a spring action so arranged that the valve is held by a spring tension in both positions . . . (material flowing straight through the valve or turning into the "Y").

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USDA ISSUES
1960 YEARBOOK
OF AGRICULTURE



The 1960 edition of a best-seller, USDA's Yearbook of Agriculture, was published on Sept. 25.

Power To Produce is the title, with the mechanical revolution on farms which has brought better living, as the theme.

Copies may be bought for \$2.50 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. USDA does not have free copies for distribution, but each member of Congress has a supply.

■ TOM WILKINSON has been transferred by Buckeye to Montgomery, Ala.

Destroying Stalks Pays

Get the jump on next year's crop of boll weevils and cotton diseases. Clemson Extension Cotton Committee says that by harvesting cotton as soon as possible and destroying stalks, growers can pave the way for next year's crop. When there are no stalks for the weevil to feed on, the weevil goes into winter hibernation in a weakened condition. Thus, the weevil has a slimmer chance of surviving the winter months.

Another advantage to stalk destruction is that diseased plants come in contact with the soil, and disease organisms are prevented from reinfesting next year's crop.

As soon as stalks are destroyed, the cotton committee advises growers to plant a green cover crop to protect the soil from washing winter rains.

Presenting

Amos K. Bass, Jr.

Durant, Okla.



AMOS K. BASS, JR., second vice-president of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, is a second generation cotton man who has been connected with the cotton business all his life.

Born in Caddo, Okla., Bass now lives in Durant. His present business activities include interest in two cotton gins at Achille and Kenefic, Okla., the Bass Insurance Agency in Durant, interest in 1,000 acres of farming land near Kenefic, and buying and selling hay.

A past president of Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, "Kay" has also found time for many civic activities. He is chairman of the board of regents of Oklahoma State University, and past president of Durant Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce and Durant Council of Camp-fire Girls.

Fresno Cotton Exchange:

Golf Tournament Held

Over 300 persons from California's cotton industry attended Fresno Cotton Exchange's annual golf tournament banquet recently. Porter A. Smith of San Francisco racked up his sixth consecutive championship. Smith represented Pacific Far East Lines.

Blaine Goodwin, a Fresno insurance man, won the secretary's cup for low net. Other flight winners included Frank Doan, Bakersfield; Howard Pelletier, Fresno; Elmer Hansen, Fresno; H. C. Westbrook, Fresno; W. A. Glosier, Doug Anderson, Del Runyan, Joe Weirick, all of Fresno, and Donald Ballard, San Francisco.

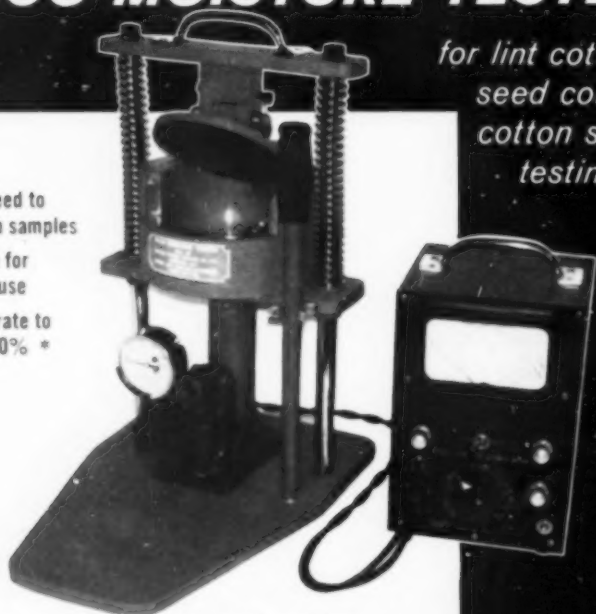
Arvin Gin Names Officers

Wheeler Ridge Co-op Gin, Arvin, Calif. has announced the following officers and directors: Albert E. Stoller, president; Harold Schnaidt, vice-president; Floyd J. Wilson, treasurer; D. Shannon Harris, secretary; and John F. Baldwin, director. Frank Dowell serves as manager and assistant secretary.

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Here is a portable tester, developed by Anderson, Clayton & Co., which makes quick and accurate moisture readings on large samples of seed or lint cotton and cotton seed. Especially helpful to ginners in avoiding fiber damage from overheating. Use readings to get safe setting for gin dryers. Also used in mill crushing operations; preventing weight loss; moisture work in textile mills; and as a laboratory instrument. Delivery from stock.

* In its operating range of 3.3% to 22% moisture content, the instrument is capable of accuracy within $\pm 1.0\%$ as compared with standard oven moisture.

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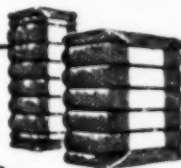
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COTTON WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION**

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



• Producers Observes Thirtieth Year

SAYING "THANKS FOR THIRTY" and looking forward to the next 30 years, Producers Cotton Oil Co. of Fresno celebrated its thirtieth anniversary recently.

An estimated 7,500 persons attended the day's celebration which began with a barbecue lunch in Kings County's Burris Park.

Producers, incorporated Jan. 6, 1930, was organized by Stanley R. Pratt, veteran cotton man. At that time the firm had one gin—located in Helm, Calif. Today it has 60 gins and three oil mills in California and Arizona, and an oil mill and five gins in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico. The organization also operates a refinery and a compress, and farms extensive cotton, grain and other acreage.

"During these years," said President H. S. Baker in welcoming the guests, "we have watched cotton grow in importance until it has become California's Number One crop."

Expressing optimism for the future, he added, "Unlike most field crops, cotton will continue to increase its importance to the state's economy over this period."

Guest speaker, U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California, praised the \$4 million San Luis Project construction bill, saying "Water is of the utmost importance to all people in our state of California and is the key to agricultural prosperity." Speaking on foreign policy, Kuchel also endorsed recent Congressional action to establish an Inter-American Bank and grant \$5 million to stimu-



PRODUCERS COTTON OIL CO.'S thirtieth anniversary family barbecue featured guest speaker U.S. Senator Thomas Kuchel of California. Wally Erickson, farm editor, Fresno television station KFRE-TV, interviews Kuchel as Harry S. Baker, Producers' president, right, looks on.

late Latin American development.

Executive Vice-President J. B. Mayer, who organized the barbecue, complimented Producers' employees who worked months arranging program details.

The National Cotton Council's "5,000

Years of Cotton Fashions" and an exhibit depicting the economic history of California cotton were included on the agenda. Carnival rides, movie cartoons, souvenirs and nursery facilities were provided for children.

CARVER COTTON SEED MACHINERY STANDARD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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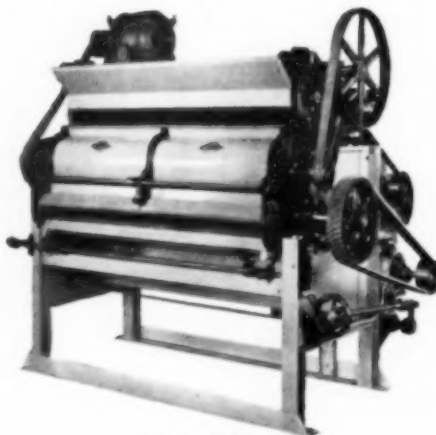
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EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

SALES OFFICES AND PARTS STOCKS:

MEMPHIS

146 E. Butler St.

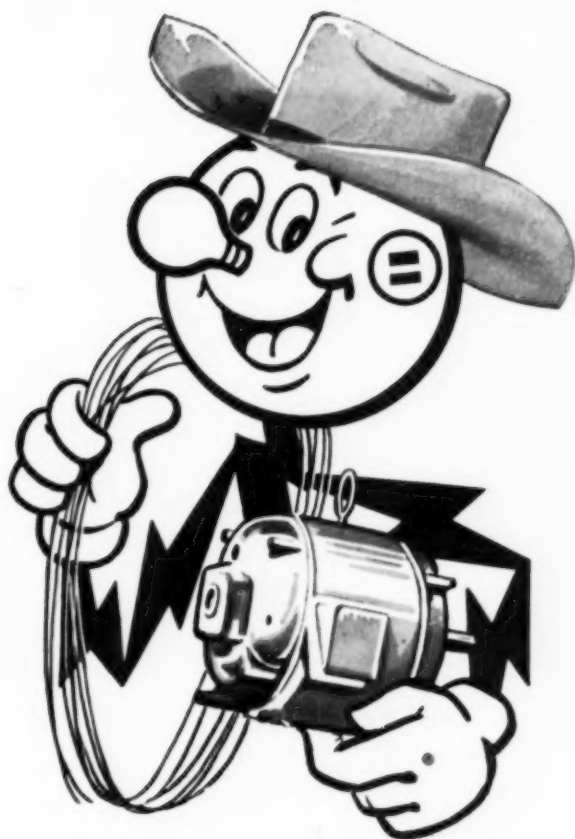
DALLAS

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FRESNO

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EXPORT SALES: EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS



HANDIEST GIN POWER YET!

Reddy Kilowatt will make you a most reliable hand in your cotton gin. At the flip of a switch he's on the job to spin your electric motors — large and small.

Electrically driven equipment is the best way to modernize your gin. You'll find that electric motors are safe, dependable and economical to buy and operate.

CONSULT TP&L ENGINEERS . . .

They'll be pleased to discuss any power problem concerning your business in the Company's service area . . . advising you regarding the efficient, economical use of electricity in the cotton ginning industry.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Do You Remember When . . .

(News of 10 years ago and 20 years ago, from issues of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

Twenty Years Ago

PLANTERS COTTON OIL MILL, Pine Bluff, Ark., was rebuilding after a fire.

WHITE GIN ASSOCIATION announced "the first complete roller gin built in 20 years" at Canutillo, Texas.

W. L. CLAYTON resigned from Anderson, Clayton & Co. to become deputy administrator of the Federal Loan Agency.

ACEITERA del VALLE officials were hosts at an open house at their new oil mill in Mexicali, Mexico.

Atlanta visitors included oil mill men E. G. McKENZIE, SR., Macon; GEORGE THOMPSON, Winder; and J. CAMPBELL JONES, Athens.

Soybeans were placed under the Grain Standards Act and official standards established.

Damage was estimated at \$16,000 when

a new gin was destroyed by fire at Walnut, Miss.

Ten Years Ago

W. T. MELVIN was promoted to a vice-presidency by Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, N.C.

H. S. BAKER, president, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, announced the purchase of Agricultural Products Co., Phoenix.

F. L. MORGAN was elected president of Louisiana Crushers' Association.

MR. and MRS. CARL TRICE WILLIAMS, Jackson, Tenn., announced the arrival of John Carlton.

Texas Ginners' Association was petitioning for a re-definition of area of production.

TOM ANCRUM, Camden, S.C., was the author of an article about an early gin.

DR. C. H. FISHER and A. L. WARD announced plans for the first Conference on Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal, to be held at USDA's Southern Laboratory in New Orleans.

Feed Plant in Nicaragua

A new corporation to produce flour and feed has been formed at Chinadega, Nicaragua. Palazzo, Horvilleau & Co. cotton ginning operations will be the site. This firm and General Mills announced the new corporation.

South Georgia

Skip-Row Planting Gets Stamp of Approval

The cotton plant has more room to limb out.

It's easier to poison without damage to plants.

Weevil control is near the 100 percent mark.

We can get mature cotton bolls even to the tips of the cotton stalks.

This is what South Georgia farmers are saying about skip-row planting, which is gaining favor in that area. The combinations used are numerous, varying from four rows of cotton and two of peanuts to four rows of cotton and four open rows. Some farmers have planted cotton in four-row units, with small grain planted in strips four rows wide between the cotton.

Members of Georgia's Bale-And-A-Half Cotton Club in 1959 who used some form of skip-row planting averaged 969 pounds of lint per acre, a 12 percent increase over the 853 pounds of lint per acre average for Bale-And-A-Half members not using skip-row planting.

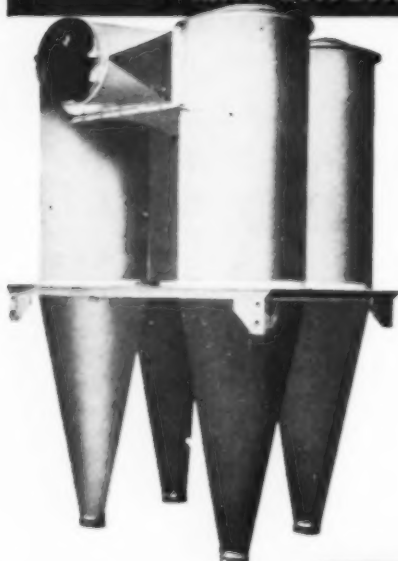
New Mexico Holds Farm Day

Over 175 New Mexico and Texas farmers viewed current research at New Mexico Experiment Station's Farm Day recently.

Projects discussed included a systemic herbicide which controls Johnsongrass, new strains of cotton, and fertilizer treatments which boost seed cotton yield from 300 to 930 pounds per acre.

• HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS

• LINT CATCHER FOR LINT CLEANER CONDENSER DISCHARGE



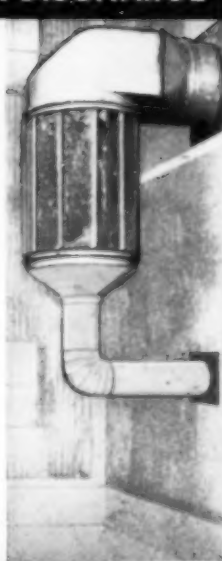
• HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS

To help solve your problems concerning dust and other gin waste . . . install HIGH EFFICIENCY CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS. Small diameter cyclones are MORE EFFICIENT than large cyclones. However, because of their low capacity, multiple units consisting of 2 or 4 collectors must be installed in most cases. We highly endorse this collector.

• LINT CATCHER FOR LINT CLEANER CONDENSER DISCHARGE

With this effective LINT control you can sack the LINT for easy disposal or you can install it so that a fan can carry it into your disposal area.

This LINT CATCHER, like other items by Anderson-Bigham, is engineered to fit your problems.



OVER A
QUARTER-CENTURY
OF PROGRESS . . .

ANDERSON & BIGHAM SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.

GIN, MILL AND ELEVATOR WORK

416 424 AVENUE E

PHONE PO 3-9273

BOX 1438

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Irrigation System

Saves Water, Increases Yields

HIGHER COTTON YIELDS, from less irrigation water, are the result of careful planning by Tom Moore of Navasota, Texas. Billie H. Roundtree and Joe T. Sanders have outlined his successful program in the following picture story, reprinted through the courtesy of Soil and Water Magazine, official publication of the Association of Texas Soil Conservation Districts.

Yields of as high as two bales per acre have been made by Moore, while using 50 million gallons less water on his 1,200 acres of irrigated farm land. Here's how he does it:



■ **LAND LEVELLING IS NECESSARY**, says Moore, to control irrigation water and use rainfall properly. Levelling often requires extensive cuts and fills, as shown here. Soils pictured here were compacted severely.




■ **TWO YEARS OF BLUE PANIC** grass were used to loosen the soil and to improve water intake of the newly levelled, but compacted land. This practice returned 10 tons of residue to the soil each year, and one seed crop was harvested. Moore regularly uses high-residue crops, such as maize, in his cropping system.

■ **MOORE SAVES WATER** by lining main irrigation ditches with concrete. The ditch he is examining here cut his water losses 120,000 gallons per hour below that of unlined ditches. Moore has lined 12,200 feet of his main ditches with concrete. This lined ditch can carry 12,000 gallons of water per minute.



■ **WATER IS TURNED OUT** of the main ditch into laterals or watering ditches and is siphoned into individual crop rows. These rows are 500 feet long with a 2.5-inch total fall. Water is thus applied as the soil will absorb it, and water losses at ends of the rows have been eliminated.

■ **THE PAYOFF**—two bales of high-quality cotton per acre, which brought a premium price and 50-million more gallons of water for Texas. Not satisfied with increasing yield from three-fourths bale per acre dry land to present production, he is striving constantly to improve yields without depleting resources.



CUT DOWNTIME WITH RUBBER

TESTS

**PROVE: LINED "L"s LAST
UP TO 9 TIMES LONGER**

In every cotton growing area, from California to Georgia, progressive ginners are using rubber to save hours of downtime and thousands of dollars, annually, in lost production. In rugged, shot-blast tests, rubber-lined elbows have proved to outwear ordinary galvanized elbows 9 to 11! A & C elbows are available in all standard sizes, in 20-gauge black iron. A quarter-inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and **GUARANTEED** never to come off! It starts in the bead in the intake and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.



DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD FAN SCROLLS!

Even if full of holes, old fan scrolls can be made better than new with A & C rubber lining. They will outlast new scrolls many times... can be used indefinitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

Special angles, transitions and dust collectors also available



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*For complete information,
see your nearest dealer, or
write direct to . .*



A. B. ELLIOTT, Dallas County farmer, is shown harvesting the new Watson's Stormproof B-29 cotton with his mechanical picker. A stalk of B-29 is held, in the other picture, by David Marshall who calls attention to the close-jointed stalk and boll distribution for clean harvesting.

New Product

WATSON SEED CO. INTRODUCES STORMPROOF B-29

Watson's Stormproof B-29 cotton is meeting an enthusiastic reception from farmers who are producing the registered seed for general sale in 1961 for the first time.

Walter Watson and his associates at Ferris Watson Seed Co., Garland, Texas, has been developing the variety since 1956. This season, about 2,000 acres have been grown, mostly in Dallas and Ellis

Counties. Watson's Stormproof B-29 is a cross of Macha and Acala strains.

A. B. Elliott, who farms near Garland and is president of Farmers Cooperative Gin, says he likes the cotton because it is close-jointed and sets its bolls high enough off of the ground for unusually clean mechanical harvesting.

Elliott also reports an excellent yield for his locality of close to a bale per acre and that he is ginning a 500-pound bale from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds of striped seed cotton.

B-29 is running 31/32 to an inch in

length on dryland plantings, and about one to one and 1/16 inches under irrigation.

Elliott called attention to the fact that he was able to machine harvest his B-29 cotton even in portions of the field where root rot was bad (and 1960 was a severe root rot season in Texas). "I've never been able to do this before," he added.

David Marshall is another Dallas County farmer who reports excellent results from Watson B-29.

Walter Watson, head of the cottonseed



Shown above: The Little Chief, R-41, \$250. Other models, not shown: C1-2 Chief, \$290; K-101 Big Chief, \$390; and K-103 Big Chief, \$440. 110 volt powered.

HART MOISTURE TESTERS...

have proved to be the favorite for cotton gins in fiber quality preservation and for maximum bale value.

But now cotton producers also use them in field testing on seed cotton to commence picking when cotton is down to 10 percent in moisture content.

Planting seed producers have gone to Hart Moisture Meters to save planting seed of good quality for storage below 12 per cent in moisture content.

Oil Mills are using Hart Moisture Meters to test incoming seed for immediate milling of excess moisture seed, for storing and cooling drier seed according to its moisture content.

Their handiness, simplicity, ruggedness and instant moisture-indicating features make them popular among growers as a help in mechanically picking cotton of proper moisture content, and crushers in handling storage of seed at mills.

All Hart Meters may be fitted with a probe to test seed cotton on trailers or in storage for \$30; and cottonseed on trailers or in storage for \$45.

So be you, (1) ginner, (2) grower of mechanically harvested cotton, (3) producer of high grade planting seed, or (4) crusher — to get the most out of your business, contact your regional Hart Moisture Meter representative, or Leo Gerdes, Distributor, Leland, Mississippi, Phone 876.

RAYMOND S. HART, INC., MANUFACTURER

Hart Moisture Meters
336 West Islip Blvd.
West Islip, L. I., N. Y.
Phone: MO 1-2555

LEO GERDES, DISTRIBUTOR

Hart Moisture Meters
Leland, Mississippi
Phone: 876

breeding firm, says that B-29 also is yielding well on the High Plains of Texas, where Watson is growing his new variety on his farm near Muleshoe.

"Results from Watson's Stormproof B-29 are especially gratifying," he commented, "in view of 1960 conditions, which included some of the worst attacks by root rot and boll weevils, as well as other pests, that we have ever experienced. We are confident that a cotton that did so well under those adverse conditions will make an even better record next season when it will be grown widely for the first time."

WILL MECHANICAL COTTON HARVESTING PAY?



Two of the most important factors affecting the number of acres needed for mechanical harvesting to pay as compared to hand harvesting are the hand-picking rate and the yield per acre. This and other considerations on mechanical harvesting, as opposed to hand harvesting, are discussed in a bulletin published by North Carolina Extension Service.

"Will Mechanical Cotton Harvesting Pay?" outlines types and costs of mechanical harvesters, comparison of labor requirements, machine output, comparison of hand and machine harvesting costs and comparison of custom and owner mechanical harvesting costs.

Circular 428 may be obtained from the Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.

Quality Improved by High Field Temperatures

Cotton fiber strength, and consequently its spinning quality, is improved when temperatures at which bolls mature are kept high, a USDA scientist reports.

This may be accomplished by infrequent irrigation or wide spacing between plants and rows. Experiments conducted by Dr. V. T. Walhood, USDA, and J. R. Stockton, University of California, indicate high boll temperatures late in growing season result in fiber of greater strength without affecting fiber thickness, length or yield. Walhood found that fiber strength is reduced when air around bolls is cooled by water evaporation from soil or because of heavy shade from closely-placed plants.

Irrigation experiments conducted at U.S. Cotton Experiment Station, Shafter, Calif., showed cotton plants receiving restricted water during growing season produce higher quality fiber than plants receiving maximum water.

Korean Purchase Announced

Korea, under the U.S. Food for Peace program, will purchase 5,700,000 pounds of U.S. cottonseed or soybean oil. The sale totals \$870,000, including ocean transportation costs.

■ DAVID JACKSON, John E. Mitchell Co., has been appointed to the Garland (Texas) City Council.

• \$795 Million Is Loss On Price Supports

LOSSES on farm price supports in the fiscal year 1959-60 amounted to \$795 million. USDA says this compared with \$891 million in the previous fiscal year.

The figures are the difference between cost of surplus commodities to the government, and sale value.

At the beginning of the current fiscal year (July 1) Commodity Credit Corporation surplus farm commodity holdings amounted to \$7,223,000,000. This compared with \$6,200,000,000 a year earlier.

Coleman Potts George Dies

Coleman Potts George, 19-months-old, was buried Sept. 16 at Crenshaw, Miss. Friends throughout the oil mill industry will extend sympathy to the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. George; and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman Potts.

First Bale Race Close

Close races to gin the first bale are commonplace, but the first bales in Fresno County of California this season were only 35 minutes apart. Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno gin, completed its first bale at 4:20, and 35 minutes later a bale was ginned at Clovis-Sanger Co-op Gin.

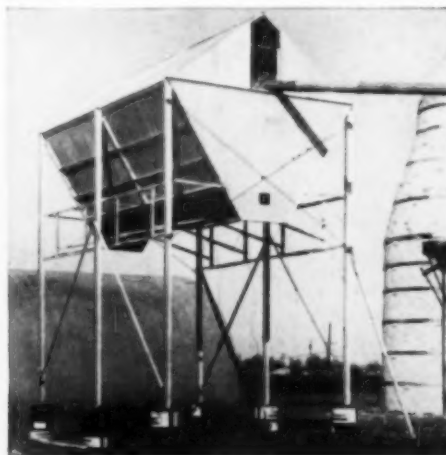
Robertson on Commission

Caffey Robertson, cotton merchant, has been appointed to Memphis and Shelby County Planning Commission.

Approved by Insuring Companies



RAPID DELIVERY SEED HOUSE—6 Doors on Each Side. Standard Sizes: 20-30-40 Tons or Larger Capacities.



BOTTOM DUMP BURR HOPPER—8 Doors. 25-35-45 Bale Capacities. Based on 500 pounds Burrs per Bale.

FABRICATORS and ERECTORS of Pre-Fabricated Gin Buildings

Burr Spreaders • Warehouses • Conveyor Trusses
Towers • Mix Feed Plants • Meal Bins

Serving Gins, Oil Mills and Compresses.

Tru-Fab Metal Products Co., Lubbock, Texas



P. O. Box 404
Phone POrter 3-9547

"Normal Yield"

Seven Bales . . Often Eight . . Per Acre

WHEN HE MADE ONLY SEVEN bales per acre in 1959, Lyndol C. Barker was disappointed. This year, he hopes to bring his yield back up to eight bales per acre.

Barker farms in the Dell City, Texas, area, 90 miles east of El Paso and close to the New Mexico line. His story is told in the current issue of ACCO Press, published by Anderson, Clayton & Co. Excerpts from the ACCO article follows:

Many cotton farmers will probably doubt that Barker makes such yields. And if they do believe the figures, they'll think that perhaps he made the yield just one or two years on his 10.4-acre cotton crop.

But official records show that the five year average yield made by Barker is 6.92 bales to the acre.

Perhaps the fact that Barker has only a 10.4 acre cotton crop helps account for the extremely high yields. But Barker believes he would keep getting high yields if he ever got much-hoped-for extra acres of cotton to plant. The Dell City area as a whole produced 31,000 bales on 14,600 acres of cotton in 1959—an average of a little over two bales to the acre.

Dell City is one of the best agricultural producing communities in the nation — and one of the fastest growing. It is known as the "Valley of Hidden Waters" and hidden the waters were until Barker's father-in-law and others put down big wells in 1948. Since that time many

wells have been drilled and farmers are making bumper crops from almost any thing they plant.

Dell City is located in the center of 35,000 irrigated areas where the water level seems to remain constant. The area has a 217-day growing season, 3.80 inches of rain a year, and in 1959 got sunshine 365 days. You couldn't ask for a better place to farm.

• **No Secret Method**—Barker says there is no secret. He says he just gives the cotton maximum water, fertilizer and care. He believes almost anyone in the area could make the yields on even bigger acreages—and he hopes to get extra acreage so he can prove that point.

"I believe in diversification and soil care. My land is very flat and is mostly sandy loam and I like to rotate crops. I have enough land to be able to plant cotton on soil just one year out of four," he says.

The rule of thumb in the area is 10 gallons of water a minute an acre. Barker likes to have 20 gallons a minute. And even though water is relatively easy to get, he is very conservation-minded. He is careful about wasting water and he feels that his concrete ditches save about one-third of the water pumped to the fields.

Cotton is planted the last of March or in early April with all farmers using Acala 1517-C. Land is bedded up, watered, then flattened for planting. As

the young cotton comes up, the soil is again bedded up in stages for irrigation purposes.

Before the first watering and when the cotton is about six inches tall, the plants are sidedressed with about 450 pounds of 18-46-0 to the acre—placed about six inches deep.

During this early life the plants are allowed to suffer a little for lack of water. Barker believes that this helps produce a strong root system.

"This is the only time my cotton suffers. From then on out it lives the life of luxury," Barker says.

The cotton is watered every seven to 10 days and is carefully cultivated and weeded. When the plants get a little bigger they are side dressed with 730 pounds of 21-0-0. Later in the season when the cotton plants are so big that fertilizer cannot be applied by mechanical means, they jolt the plants along with about 150 pounds of 21-53-0 in the irrigation water.

"I believe in giving the cotton plants everything they can use. As long as they are putting on bolls I keep shooting the water to the fields. Usually I do not cut off the water until the middle of October when we are about to pick for the second time. I have tried cutting the water off early and tried extending the water. There's no doubt in my mind that more profit is made by watering the plants as long as they are putting on bolls of cotton," Barker says.

The cotton is cultivated and hoed frequently until it gets too tall to work.

Picking is done by hand because machines would have an almost impossible task of doing the job. This task starts about the middle of September and lasts until January.



All Steel Construction, 20 x 24,
77 ton Cottonseed Capacity.

The New WONDER STATE ELEVATED SEED HOUSE

Positive Action Hopper Door is hand-chain driven with rack and pinion gear. Each door is constructed from $\frac{1}{2}$ " steel plate, lubricated by 4 grease fittings to insure ease of action. Opening size—42 x 32 inches in each hopper.

Access Door and Catwalk for safety and convenience. Door is all steel, flush mounted, steel framed, industrial type. The catwalk has a perforated safety grip-strut surface.

Accessories for Seed House. A custom seed hopper can be located on seed house at customer's option—mounted directly into the seed house structure, no separate stand needed. Shed for trailer storage also available at extra cost. Pre-drilled holes allow the addition of this accessory at any time by simple bolting procedure.

Estimates Furnished Promptly

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO. Paragould, Ark.



Here's Why The Many SMALL VARIETAL DIFFERENCES

... of Crown Brand REX Cotton Seed Add Up to So Much for
LARGER PRODUCERS

Your Biggest \$-Volume Customers—the larger-acreage growers and managers have been quick to recognize the advantages of Crown Brand REX Seed—not because REX is vastly different from other leading varieties in any one feature, but rather because of the small differences in numerous varietal features.

On small farms REX can hardly be seen as being better than any other older variety . . . but REX's small differences multiplied by a number of acres makes it add up to a really different cotton.

Big farm owners, who are attuned to the hard facts on the profit and loss statement have been buying REX in increasing quantities for the past three years. It has become known as "The Larger-Planter" Cotton in many areas . . . Here's Why:

**REX
REDUCES
PRODUCTION
COSTS**



**REX
INCREASES
CROP
PROFITS**

Consider first, Rex's proven yield—You'll always find REX at, or near, the top of the list in the official experiment station yield-test reports.

Secondly, consider production costs. This factor makes even more difference in the profit picture than yield. Making a high yield doesn't mean making more profit . . . far from it. We can always use more fertilizer, chop more, use more cultivations and insecticides to increase yields, but every large farmer knows what this will mean. Production costs and yield must be properly balanced—Production costs must be kept down! . . . The ability of modern REX to tend to reduce production costs is what really makes it different from good, older commercial varieties. Specifically, REX's major varietal differences are:

Early Maturity—Means harvesting 10 days to two weeks earlier. If your customer saves only one poisoning (and it's possible, in some cases, to save several more) think of the additional profits he will make. Remember too, that an early cotton is a white cotton and generally brings a better price. He's ahead at mid-season too, because REX squares and makes bolls very early . . . usually before boll weevils have reached their peak emergence period.

Disease Resistant—REX is nearly 100% resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Bacterial Blight (Angular Leaf Spot). These two common cotton diseases rob farmers of over 567,000 bales of production and profits each year. Ask your county agent more about this aspect of REX Cotton.

In addition—REX's *Seedling Vigor*, *Storm Resistance*, and *Fibre Quality* are acclaimed by farmers everywhere.

Interested in your share of the profits to be made from the Rex's Sales in your Area?

Let us hear from you. . .



INCOME DOUBLED

HUMPHREY'S COUNTY in Mississippi has nearly doubled its income in a decade, with \$4 million of a \$6 million increase coming from cotton and soybeans.

Mississippi Extension Service says the county has pioneered in a Rural Development Program, and has had close cooperation among all groups. Before World War II, cotton and timber were the only important sources of income.

Cotton improvement has added \$2 million annually to the county's income. This is 168 pounds of lint per acre for all cotton harvested, or averages of 505 pounds for the past five years compared to 337 pounds for the five years ending with 1954.

The cotton program included fewer and better varieties, planting cotton only on good cotton land, proper fertilization and insect control, and better harvesting and ginning.

Farmer-ginner cooperation for higher quality lint is currently being stressed. For example, J. N. Bryan, general manager of Planters Gin Co., Ltd., groups hand and machine picked cotton separately for ginning. He regularly uses a meter to test the moisture of seed cotton, and urges growers not to pick cotton when too much moisture is present.

County Agent Elmo Hill organized a Crop Improvement Association to get the benefits of improved technology to all cotton and soybean producers. Subcommittees advise and lead various phases.

• **Soybean Is New Crop**—Soybeans have, since 1949, become a \$2 million annual crop, next to cotton in importance.

An important part of the soybean development is Farmers Elevator and Supply Co., a farmer-owned elevator that opened in 1950 and now has a capacity of one million bushels of grain per year. It also processes planting seed and handles insecticides and other supplies

Cotton and Soybeans Each Add \$2 Million

for farmers throughout the county, non-members as well as members, the Extension Service points out.

Pastures, beef cattle and hogs bring more than \$375,000 of "new money" into the county each year. The beef enterprise has been largely developed since 1945; commercial hogs even more recently.

• **New Industries** — They employ more than 400 people and bring the industrial payroll of the county to \$1 million annually. This compares to about \$11 million income annually from agriculture. The largest new plant makes underwear.

Rural community clubs interested people in industrial employment, conducted a labor survey and organized transportation pools. Local businessmen cooperated closely with the agricultural leadership in this development.

Overplanting Penalized

William Overton, Mississippi County (Arkansas) farmer, will have his 1959 cotton crop sold to pay a \$1,048 penalty for planting more than his allotment.

A federal judge ruled that the fine must be paid under the law, but held the money in escrow pending an appeal to Congress.

A levee built across his farm by Army Engineers in 1938 cut him off from part of his 120-acre farm. Then in 1954 the Government provided him access to land on the other side of the levee and Overton asked to have his cotton acreage increased.

But Overton's cotton allotment, based on previous years' plantings, was set at 13.4 acres. He planted 31.2 acres and the Mississippi County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee penalized him.

Liming Program Urged

Farm specialists throughout the Cotton Belt are urging a stepped-up liming program through soil tests. They emphasize that, when necessary, lime should be the first fertilizer element applied.

Dr. Walter Sowell, extension soil specialist, Auburn University, says that test data show "that the greatest percentage of our soil is in critical need of lime." He adds, "our row crop system of farming has added to the widespread necessity of soil testing and the proper application of lime."

Mississippi Associate Agronomist Ed Gholston estimates that lack of lime limits production on three-fourths of Mississippi's soils. Outside the Delta, he says, lime deficiency exists on around 90 percent of the soil.

H. P. Cooper, dean emeritus, Clemson College Experiment Station, says that 80 percent of the cropland of South Carolina is too acid for efficient fertilizer use, and half of the money spent for fertilizer is lost because of this excessive acidity.

■ **ED HENNEY**, who has been oil buyer for Safeway Stores' Brookside Division, Oakland, will become regional manager, Northwest Manufacturing Department, on Oct. 24 **PETE LARRICQ** succeeds him.

New Product

ACCO MOISTURE TESTER USED IN GINS, OIL MILLS

The ACCO Moisture Tester, a precision engineered laboratory instrument developed to provide a rapid measure of moisture content on large samples of lint cotton, seed cotton, and cottonseed, is described in a news bulletin published by the United States Testing Company's Instrument Marketing Division.

The ACCO Moisture Tester, a portable instrument for use in the field, finds application in ginning and oil mill operations, textile mill moisture monitoring, textile laboratories, and in establishing rapidly moisture content where oven determinations are impractical. The instrument consists of a five-inch diameter test chamber, where the sample is compressed under controlled pressure by a hydraulic system. The electrical resistance of the sample is measured, and a direct reading of moisture content is provided from the attached meter. Approximately one minute is required to make an accurate sample reading.

The instrument and Apparatus Division of the United States Testing Company, Inc., designs and manufactures standard and custom-built scientific testing instruments. A fully equipped Development Engineering Group and manufacturing facility is available to turn special test requirement needs into custom-built instruments, test equipment, and integrated measurement systems.

This is but one of the many services offered by the United States Testing Company, Inc., to industry, commerce, and the Government in testing, research, design, development, inspection, and instruments for materials, components, systems, and products.

Copies of the Bulletin describing the ACCO Moisture Tester may be obtained from the United States Testing Company, Inc., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N.J., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

Soybeans:

Sales Policy Announced

The sales policy for Commodity Credit Corporation-owned soybeans during October 1960—September 1961 has been announced by USDA.

From Oct. 1, 1960 through May 31, 1961, soybeans will be sold at the market price but not less than 105 percent of the current (1960) county soybean support price plus carrying charges.

From June through September 1961, the minimum sales price will be not less than 105 percent of the current support price.

Details may be obtained from Commodity Credit Corporation.

Glycerine Awards Expanded

The scope of the annual glycerine research awards has been broadened to give special recognition to research having commercial application, reports the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Nominations for the 1960 awards must be received by Nov. 1, 1960. Two awards of \$750—one for unusual product application, the other for basic research of outstanding scientific merit—will be given.

Information may be obtained from the Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17.



FREE FLOW

cotton travel eliminates cotton machining between cylinders, and reduces horse-power.

HINKLEY
GIN SUPPLY CO.
4008 Commerce
DALLAS 26, TEXAS

India Fights Lags In Production of FATS AND OILS

■ Indian production of fats and oils,

while rising, is not keeping pace with consumption. Despite predictions for an even greater output in the next few years, it appears that this situation, rather than lessening, will become more acute. Following is a summary, in part, of the fats and oils situation from Foreign Agricultural Service Bulletin M-89.

INDIA, the world's fourth largest producer of fats and oils, is no longer a major vegetable oil exporter. Its pre-war role has reversed to one of a small importer. India's production, which has risen considerably, has not been able to keep pace with a faster rising consumption brought about by expanding population and a moderate increase in per capita income.

This lag is not new. The Indian government in 1950 began actively to control foreign trade in oilseeds and oilseed products. With minor exceptions, oilseed exports were banned. In mid-1958, however, policy shifted toward emphasizing more exports as means of earning foreign exchange. Under this policy, exports of oilcake have risen sharply, but prices of oils in India have been too high to permit much increase in oil exports.

Due to several river valley projects initiated in 1958, oilseed production is expected to reach 8,350,000 tons by 1966—37 percent above the 1957-58 average. Most of the cottonseed is fed to cattle and only a small percent crushed for oil. In 1958 an estimated 200,000 tons, less than 10 percent of the crop, were crushed. Oil production was about 24,000 tons. Recently the government began to encourage cottonseed crushing, hoping to produce 65,000 tons of cottonseed oil by 1966.

However, with the population predicted to hit 480 million by 1966 and with a probable further rise in per capita income, it is doubtful that even this added production will catch up with consumption. Indian consumers, whose per capita consumption of fats and oils is one of the lowest in the world—about 12.5 pounds—tend to increase consumption in direct proportion to income increases.

The major sources of edible oils in India are peanuts, rapeseed and mustardseed, sesame seed, copra and linseed. Ghee (clarified butter) and butter constitute about one-fourth of India's total consumption of fats and oils.

Most of the castorbean production, the principal source of inedible oil, is exported. Linseed and coconut oil are used domestically both as food and industrial oil. Oilcake production, which in 1958-59 totaled three million tons, is used mostly as livestock feed or fertilizer. Oilcake exports probably would rise substantially if controls were eased further.

Oilseed acreage has nearly doubled in the last 30 years and is now around 31 million acres, exclusive of cotton. Most of this is in added peanut acreage,

which now accounts for about 50 percent of the total oilseed acreage. At the same time, yields per acre have declined markedly for a long time; only in recent years have peanuts and castorbeans had a modest recovery. Gradual exhaustion of the soil has been a major factor affecting oilseed yields. The decline in peanut yields, however, is also traceable to the expansion into less suitable growing areas.

All signs point to a year-by-year widening of this gap between production and consumption. By 1966, India, of necessity, may have become a substantial importer.

Not Like Cotton: Harvest Soybeans Early

Soybean combining should start at 6 a.m., in contrast with cotton, which should not be harvested while still moist from dew.

Ohio State University reports that early harvesting reduces shattering of soybeans and hikes the return per acre.

Finnish Cotton Use Up

Finland imported 32 percent more cotton the first nine months of the current season than in the corresponding period last year. Cotton consumption for the year is expected to exceed last year's total by 30 percent.

U.S. and Russia share the Finnish cotton market, with U.S. supplying about 40 percent of the 74,000 bales purchased so far this season.

Joins Supima Association

Appointment of Maureen Lynch as fashion publicist for the Supima Association of America has been announced by Mary Alice Stewart, sales promotion manager.

Glidden Acquires Firm

Glidden International, a Glidden Co. subsidiary, has acquired General Paint Co. de Mexico, a subsidiary of General Pacific Corp.

Japan Grows Fewer Soybeans

Japan's 1960 soybean crop is forecast at 435,000 tons. USDA says this is seven percent less than last year.

• Cotton Burs Prove Asset to Farmer

COTTON BURS, once gin waste, could be worth \$3,600,000 to \$5 million to Texas High Plains farmers this year, report farm specialists.

Returning cotton burs to the land, they point out, has increased yields, hiked the efficiency of water used in crop production and decreased losses from gin-yard fires.

If all the burs produced in the area this year were returned—under proper conditions—to cotton land, future production could be increased roughly 28,000 to 36,000 bales, research shows.

Significant yield increases have been obtained with burs under both dryland and irrigated conditions, says Harvey Walker, Lubbock Experiment Station. He adds that a ton of burs contains 14.6 pounds of nitrogen, 7.9 pounds of phosphorus and 101.52 pounds of potassium.

Cotton burs applied annually on an irrigated fine sandy loam soil here during a recent six-year test, Walker says, increased the lint yield by an average of 36 pounds per ton of burs applied. Twelve to 15 pounds of nitrogen per ton of burs applied during the first two years of application is recommended.

Walker emphasizes that this program "isn't intended to replace any other adequate program with which yields are increased and maintained, but is suggested for those farmers who use cotton burs on their land."

Method of land preparation in this test, Walker says, has little effect on duction of about two million bales.

Approximately 400,000 to 500,000 tons of burs are expected to be available for soil fertility usage on the High Plains this year from an estimated cotton production of about two million bales.

■ J. H. BRAUNER, III, New Orleans, son of MR. AND MRS. J. H. BRAUNER, II, New Orleans, will marry CAROLE ALLEN, daughter of MR. AND MRS. JACK ALLEN, Dallas, Oct. 15 at Lovers Lane Methodist Church, Dallas.

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Constant wiping action of the flared seals on the inner rings of Fafnir Plya-Seal Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings provides the best protection yet against dirt, lint, dust, moisture. Ideal for slow-to-moderate speeds, severe conditions.

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FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS



What's Ahead for Cotton

(Continued from Page 7)

support price under the permanent features of the law promises to be considerably below projected prices under consideration when the Agricultural Act of 1958 was being developed and passed by Congress.

Law Is Flexible

However, a feature of the present law is its flexibility. The Secretary may set the 1961 support level anywhere between 70 and 90 percent of parity. One of the basic reasons for providing for administration adjustments in the price support level was to make it possible to change the level if unexpected developments came about. The Secretary has been urged to take into account the changes that have occurred since 1958

when he established the level of support for 1961, which should not be lower than the level projected when the act was passed.

Growers have been making adjustments in their operations in recognition of the declining level of support. They are making every effort to make themselves competitive. With some of their production costs rising as a result of national policies that encourage inflation, they cannot afford too sharp a break in the price they receive until their over-all costs can be lowered through the application of improved and more efficient production practices.

Growers recognize, on the one hand, that markets are lost to synthetics and to foreign cotton when supports levels are too high. On the other hand, they emphasize that too sharp a reduction in supports during the adjustment period

would bankrupt many operators and make it impossible to produce the volume of cotton needed to maintain a healthy industry.

The Agricultural Act of 1958, the export program approved in 1956 and the acreage release and transfer law adopted in 1959 are complementary to each other. Together, they have brought about a marked improvement in the position of cotton. In the summer of 1958, declining markets, mounting stocks, reduced acreage and increasingly restrictive grower controls made the outlook for American cotton bleak indeed. After successive reductions in acreage allotments during the 1953-1958 period, growers were facing an additional 20 percent cut (to about 14 million acres) in 1959. Under the old law, the support price was rising, thereby weakening cotton's competitive market position. Small growers were being forced out completely and acreage on larger operations was being reduced to uneconomic levels.

Offers Cotton Opportunity

When the 1958 Act was passed, the expressed objective of a united cotton industry was to expand production and consumption, to move toward a more competitive pricing system and to reduce the restrictiveness of controls on growers. Real progress has been made in that direction. The flexibility of the present law is designed to provide a basis for adjustments above the minimum acreage and price support levels that will continue the efforts toward market expansion, provide reasonable levels of grower incomes and gradually reduce government costs.

The present program may not be perfect; however, if administered properly and in accordance with the purposes for which it was adopted, it can—with a minimum of change—make possible a dynamic and soundly expanding cotton industry.

TABLE 1. Stocks of cotton in the free foreign world (outside U.S.) and in the free world (including U.S.) expressed in months of consumption, 1949-1960.

Marketing Year Beginning Aug. 1	Free Foreign World (outside U.S.)	Free World (including U.S.)
1949	6.7	6.9
1950	6.8	7.1
1951	6.5	5.2
1952	7.9	6.3
1953	7.1	7.2
1954	6.0	8.3
1955	6.0	8.8
1956	4.5	9.0
1957	5.4	8.7
1958	5.9	7.7
1959 ¹	4.8	6.8
1960 ²	4.8	6.2

¹ Preliminary and partially estimated.

² Estimated.

SOURCE: International Cotton Advisory Committee, except 1960.

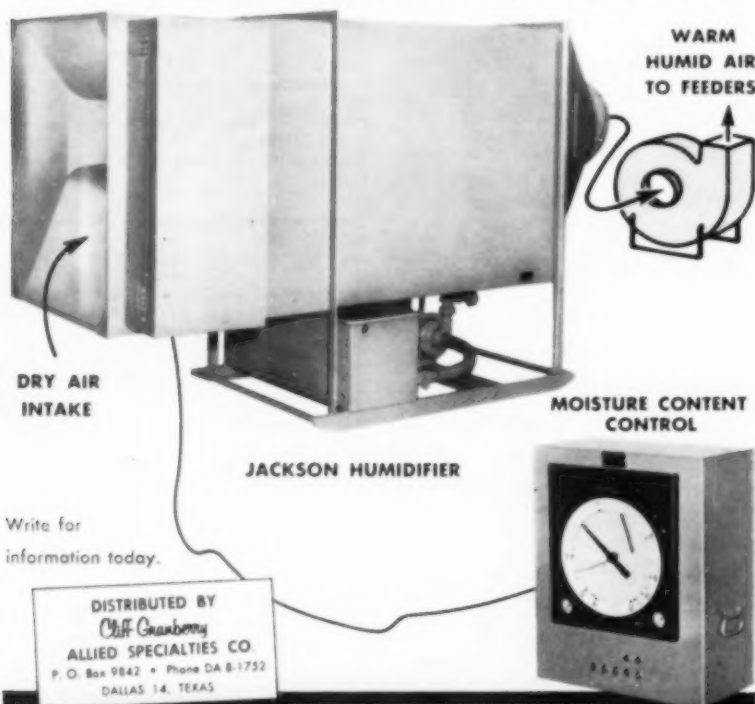
TABLE 2. Projected supply, offtake and carry-over of American Upland cotton.

Period	Million Running Bales
Old Crop Carryover, Aug. 1, 1959	8.6
1959 Crop	14.6
Supply 1959-60	23.2
Offtake 1959-60	16.2
Old Crop Carryover, Aug. 1, 1960	7.1
1960 Crop (Sept. 1, estimate)	14.5
Supply 1960-61	21.6
Offtake 1960-61	15.0
Old Crop Carryover, Aug. 1, 1961	6.6

■ G. A. BURSON has been named director, plant food services, Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta. J. E. NUNNALLY, retiring director, will continue to serve in an advisory capacity.

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Thoroughly tested! The first proven successful cotton gin humidification system. Increases the moisture content of seed cotton by 2% or more by blowing a large volume of warm humid air through the extractor-feeders. Eliminates static electricity. Permits adequate drying to obtain best grades... then supplies needed moisture to protect fibers in the gin stands and lint cleaners, preserving staple length and quality.



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Ginnings to Sept. 16

Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, summarizes cotton ginnings through Sept. 15 as follows:
(Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1960	1959	1958
United States	1,905,306	2,213,932	1,644,449
Alabama	295,869	181,779	121,208
Arizona	30,695	30,901	33,986
Arkansas	91,802	149,627	9,624
California	13,893	33,532	30,685
Florida	6,498	5,947	5,210
Georgia	217,188	226,319	299,831
Louisiana	59,552	67,419	51,657
Mississippi	186,258	194,505	42,689
Missouri	22,492	55,882	3,312
New Mexico	430	3,026	1,116
North Carolina	18,757	27,135	40,101
Oklahoma	6,878	12,239	12,509
South Carolina	128,930	147,947	114,633
Tennessee	24,161	44,096	6,436
Texas	891,675	1,032,896	970,412
All other states	228	682	40

The 1960 figures include estimates made for cotton gins reporting too late for use in this report and are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginneries being transmitted by mail. The revised total for cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 1 is 823,328 bales.

The U.S. total for 1960 includes 139,779 bales of the crop of 1960 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1959-60, compared with 150,472 for 1959 and 212,569 for 1958. Also included are 11 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1960, compared with 116 for 1959 and 950 for 1958.

Cotton consumed during August, 1960, amounted to 684,519 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 27, 1960, was 1,167,358 bales, and in public storage and in compresses 5,931,400 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,561,000. Imports during July, 1960, were 718 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 675,934 bales.

■ **RALPH RAPER**, USDA Cotton Division director, and other officials met Sept. 20 with cotton industry representatives in Fresno.



Directors of NCPA Meet at Dallas

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS of National Cottonseed Products Association are shown at their Sept. 21 meeting in Dallas. A report on the Association's research program described studies of a new and promising solvent, a new bleaching agent that is highly effective and the isolation and removal of certain fatty acids present in cottonseed oil. The Board approved a stepped-up seed-breeding program designed to incorporate the gossypol-free character into commercial varieties of cottonseed. (See related article.) Forthcoming negotiations looking toward a revision of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs were discussed and the board approved a resolution urging American representatives to seek the removal, on a non-discriminatory basis, of tariffs and other trade restrictions imposed by foreign countries upon oilseeds and oilseed products exported from the U.S. The board received a report from the traffic committee and directed that a copy be sent to each member. It also approved recommendations of the convention locations committee that the 1963 convention be held in New York and the 1964 convention at Colorado Springs. Reviews of major legislation considered by the last Congress and of the cotton program for 1961, as well as a report on pesticide residues, were presented.

Valley Crop Short

Ginning was practically completed in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley by the end of September. Ginners estimated

that 60 percent of the crop was harvested mechanically, or about twice as large a proportion as last season. The Valley crop is almost 100,000 bales smaller than in 1959.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—One set of 5-high 60" Davidson-Kennedy rolls. Two top rolls offset. One 40 h.p. and one 30 h.p., 2300-volt drive motors. Flat belt drive on rolls. V-belt drives motor to rolls.—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 1886, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR SALE—French vegetable oil extraction units, 350 h.p. Erie City boilers, Expellers, five- and six-high French stack cookers, 20" x 42" French flaking rolls, Niagara filters, Richardson scales, Louisville rotary air cooler. A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—2 French 4-cage screw presses, 9" extension, French 60" rolls. Carver 141-saw linters. Carver Truline Gummer. Bauer 199-60" seed cleaner, 198 hull beater, 153 separating units. Butters 141-saw machines. 36" Chandler hullers. 36" attrition mills. All-steel sand and boll reel. 72" French cookers. Fort Worth lint cleaners. Exhaust fans.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone: RI-7-5955

FOR SALE—Phelps seed unloaders, Carver linters and separation equipment, French rolls and screw presses, motors, transmission and conveying equipment. Two plants dismantled. One complete mill intact.—Mississippi Oil Mills, Box 1125, Grenada, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—#404 Bauer-Memphis Defibrator. If it is used in oil mill we have it—We invite your inquiries.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas. (Member oil mill machinery manufacturers supply association.)

FOR SALE—Bauer 30" attrition mill, 2-40 h.p. motors built-in with starter. 1-36" and 1-42" Chandler hullers. All complete and reconditioned. Write Box 11052, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Double 4-80 gin outfit. Continental gins, Gullett feeders, Lummus distributor and droppers, Continental bur machines, Lummus tower and burner complete, Lummus seed scales, Lummus Thermo cleaners, 100 h.p. electric motor.—James C. McCutchen, Box 442, Bishopville, S.C. Phone HA 8-3826.

FOR SALE CHEAP—To be moved. Complete modern 4-90. All Hardwicke-Etter equipment. Double tower drying, lint cleaners, 13- and 15-cylinder 79" cleaners, 2-10' bur machines. Ten Bey Capitol steel building 36' x 135' x 24', 400 h.p. Climax engine. This gin is complete and modern and must be sold by January 1.—Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas, or telephone RI-1-1393.

FOR SALE — One Hardwicke-Etter Lintmaster, late model.—Box 78, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE One right-hand double-bowl all-steel up-packing Murray swingdoor press with ram and casing and Continental EJ tramper, Louisiana location. **STEEL BUR MACHINES:** 1-14' Hardwick-Etter right-hand and 2-10' Lummus centered. **STEEL CLEANERS:** 2-72" Continental Impacts, 5-, 6- and 7-cylinder Murray blow-ins with 5-cylinder horizontal inclines, 4- and 6-cylinder Hardwick-Etter and 4-cylinder Lummus blow-ins, 6-cylinder Stacy and Lummus Thermo, 50" and 70" Hardwick-Etter separators. Hardwick-Etter and Lummus lint cleaners, 3-30 saw Hardwick-Etter conveyor distributor, 6-80 saw Murray glass front gins with Super Mitchell, complete with lint flue and couplings. New tower roller - Ritzler 10' and 12' and 14' hoppers, 9" screw elevator. New flat and V-belting and general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or order. **R. B. Brickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL 2-8141, Waco, Texas.**

FOR SALE—Four 1956 Model Murray combing lint cleaners with bypass valves, complete lint flue and connections, condenser, exhaust pipe and discharge fans with motors. Call John Reynolds, Toney Gin Company, Toney, Alabama.

FOR SALE—4-60" Standard Mitchell feeders, good shape. Will sell cheap. Contact Smith Gin and Seed Company, Winder, Georgia.

HARDWICKE-ETTER—All You Need to Know About Gin Machinery.

FOR SALE—1-90 Murray safety gin; 1-66" Super Champ Mitchell feeder, in very good condition.—Abernathy Farmers Co-operative Gins, Phone CYpress 8-2625, P. O. Box 218, Abernathy, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Electric saw cotton sampler with blade sharpener attached.—H. J. Kasberg Gin, Box 275, Miles, Texas.

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Ginner, 6 months, March 1 to September 1. Good position for dependable, efficient man.—Lozano Co-op Gin, Lozano, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE: Authorized Fairbanks, Morse scale dealer. New and used scales. Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone PO 2-4271 or SH 7-1857.

FOR SALE — RSXV12 LeRoI engine, \$3,500; RSXV12 LeRoI engine, \$2,750; RSXV8 LeRoI engine, \$1,500; L3000 V-12 LeRoI engine, \$3,750; PC2505 straight 6-cylinder Buda engine, \$3,600; two 1210A M&M Twin engines, \$1,500 each; one Model NE 8x9 M&M 6-cylinder engine, \$1,000; three Model NE 8x9 M&M engines, \$850 each; 8xJ 4-cylinder M&M engine, \$600. For further information contact: Lubbock Electric Company, 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: SH 4-2336.

FOR SALE—One Allis-Chalmers two-row cotton picker, converted to Tupelo Spindles. Has picked less than 200 bales, \$4,500. One International Harvester one-row cotton picker Model 114A, picked less than 25 bales, mounted on H tractor, \$6,150. This is no junk, excellent condition, operating daily. Mackey Scott & Sons, Rt. 2, Aiken, S.C.

■ R. W. HOWEY, chairman of the North Carolina Cotton Promotion public relations committee, has announced that they will help defray expenses of the North Carolina Maid of Cotton to the Memphis national finals.



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George C. Quinn, Texas Mill Manager, Retires

George C. Quinn has retired from South Texas Cotton Oil after 52 years of oil milling in Texas.

He started with the industry as a young man at Houston. His first work was in the refining department of Industrial Cotton Oil Co. After service in the accounting department, in 1914 he was transferred to Waco as cashier of Industrial Cotton Oil Co., under Manager Henry Wunderlich.



GEORGE C. QUINN

When Wunderlich took over the management of Farmers and Ginners Cotton Oil Co. at Austin, Quinn became cashier. In 1937, when South Texas Cotton Oil Co. acquired the Austin mill, Quinn became manager after Wunderlich moved to Corpus Christi.

Quinn managed the Austin mill for 21 years, and was active in community programs. He is widely known among farmers, ginners and livestock producers of South and Central Texas. When the Austin mill became dormant in 1958, Quinn transferred to Victoria where he completed arrangements to close this mill this year. He retired this summer.

Portugal Buys More Cotton

Portugal recently authorized additional imports of about 15,000 bales of U.S. cotton. The first nine months of the current season, Portugal bought only 2,000 bales of U.S. cotton.

Mozambique and Angola usually supply the bulk of Portugal's raw cotton needs, but supplies from these two countries are about exhausted and, since no new-crop cotton will reach Portuguese mills until fall, imports from non-provincial sources may reach 50,000 bales.

Vegetable Oil Sold

Approval of large export sales of vegetable oils was announced Sept. 28 by USDA. Spain will buy \$16,620,000 worth of cottonseed or soybean oil, Pakistan \$6,422,000 worth, and China \$400,000 worth.

SYSTEMS FOR COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE TEXAS BLACKLANDS



Effects of various practices on cotton production in the Texas Blacklands are discussed in a bulletin by Texas Research Foundation. "Farming Systems for Cotton Production in the Blacklands" gives the effects of rotation systems, fertilizer practices and other production and harvesting methods.

Bulletin 9 may be obtained from the Foundation, Renner, Texas.

Southall at Independent Mill

Harry Southall, longtime leader among oil mill superintendents, has returned to the crushing industry after a short absence. He is with Independent Mill and Gin, Alexandria, La.

Extension Service Appoints

Weldon H. Newton has been appointed assistant entomologist, Texas Extension Service, replacing James H. Hawkins. Extension Director John E. Hutchison made the announcement.

Many Enter Contest

Tennessee Agricultural Council reports almost 700 entries in its first cotton contest, sponsored through the Extension Service.

Improved Methods

Farmer Produces Higher Yields at Lower Cost

Low yields and rising costs almost caused C. J. Ray, Denmark, S. C., farmer, to abandon cotton two years ago. Instead, as a last attempt, he decided to change his production methods, basing them on scientific findings. This included having his fields analyzed through soil test samples, premerging to control grass, hilldropping the seed, basing fertilizer applications on soil test results and emphasizing insect control.

Says Ray, "If all things go well, I'll expect to make one and one-half bales per acre on this (1960) crop." This yield is double those of previous years.

Not only have yields been increased to a profitable level, but production costs have been reduced. Ray says that the cost of hoeing was cut in half; three fewer plowings were required than formerly; nitrogen sidedressing was cut in half; phosphate reduced; and picking costs were reduced.

More Pickers in South Carolina

Ten new cotton pickers are reported in Williamsburg County as South Carolina farmers increase their mechanization.

■ MRS. WILMER SMITH, New Home, Texas, has been elected treasurer of the National Home Demonstration Council. The wife of the president of Plains Cooperative Oil Mill and American Cotton Producer Associates, she is active in many farm and church organizations.

Cotton Production and Consumption Balanced

Offtake of cotton and production are about in balance for the 1960-61 season, the latest USDA estimate indicates.

The supply of cotton in the U.S. during the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at about 22,200,000 bales, about 1,400,000 bales smaller than that of the preceding season. A smaller starting carryover is the cause of most of the decline. The 1960 carryover is 1,300,000 bales less than a year earlier. The 1960 crop is expected to be about the same size as that of 1959, around 14,500,000 running bales.

The carryover on Aug. 1, 1961, is not expected to be greatly different from the preliminary figure for 1960, about 7,600,000 bales. Estimated disappearance of approximately 14,500,000 bales in the 1960-61 marketing year probably will about balance the 1960 crop.

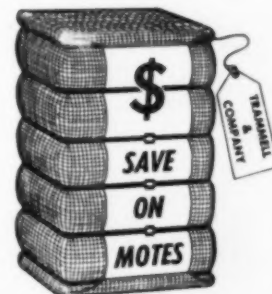
Exports during the current season are expected to be around six million bales, compared with 7,200,000 in 1959-60.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton in 1960-61 may be as much as a half million bales smaller than the nine million bales consumed in 1959-60. The rate of mill consumption in August averaged about 34,200 bales per working day, compared with 35,600 a year earlier. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the rate in August 1960 indicates total consumption in 1960-61 of less than 8,750,000 bales. Additional indicators of smaller consumption over the past few months were a steadily rising stock-unfilled order ratio for cotton broadwoven goods, declining prices for fabric, and large imports of cotton broadwoven goods.

Dixon Heads Organization

Hugo Dixon, cotton merchant, has been elected president of a Memphis cultural organization, Arts Appreciation.

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For Texas Ginners

1960-61 Committees Appointed by Walsh

Committees of Texas Cotton Ginners Association have been appointed by President James P. Walsh. Mission. Committees are:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Wilmer Smith, New Home, Chairman; R. L. Horton, Abilene; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; James Walsh, Mission; R. K. Phillips, Sugar Land; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; Roland R. Kelley, Stamford; Jake Caprielian, Crockett; Jack Funk, Lyford; Orville Bailey, Anton; E. E. True, Taft.

CONVENTION—Otto Pfluger, Pfluger-ville, chairman; Jake Caprielian, Crockett, vice-chairman; Chester Phillips, Greenville; John Gallegly, Robstown; Ed Jones, Plano; Guy Nickels, Muleshoe; R. Haughton, Sr., Dallas; Arthur Falk, Dallas; Gene Roberts, Dallas; G. P. McCarty, Sherman; Donald F. Mitchell, Dallas; Walter B. Moore, Dallas; J. Carsey Manning, Dallas; U. H. Ohrman, Dallas; Ray Senter, Dallas; Woodrow Walker, Dallas.

LABOR—James Walsh, Mission, chair-

man; Jack Funk, Lyford, vice-chairman; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; Floyd Weeks, Wills Point; G. K. McDonald, Lamesa; Raymond Miller, Donna; Jack Howell, Lubbock; Orville Bailey, Anton; Grady Acuff, Big Spring; Joe Liles, Childress; W. H. Skinner, Honey Grove; Guy Nickels, Muleshoe; Horace Etchison, McAllen; R. A. Montgomery, Pecos; Henry LeBlanc, Austin.

AIR POLLUTION AND NUISANCE CONTROL—Roland R. Kelley, Stamford, chairman; J. S. Morrison, Fort Worth, vice-chairman; Wilmer Smith, New Home; Calvin Buice, Waco; A. F. Ahrens, Karnes City; A. F. Gerdes, Corpus Christi; Martin Wukasch, Austin; V. L. Stedronsky, Mesilla Park, New Mexico; Vernon P. Moore, Stoneville, Miss.; C. M. Merkel, Birmingham, Alabama; U. S. McMillan, Palacios; F. C. Elliott, College Station; A. G. Buescher, Smithville.

INSURANCE, ACCIDENT AND FIRE PREVENTION—Horace Belew, Abilene, chairman; Walter P. Evans, Lorena, vice-chairman; Drew Watkins, Sudan; Jean D. Smith, Cone; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; Maurice Goodwin, Afton; J. F. Michna, Woodsboro.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND LEGISLATION—

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman; Roy Forkner, Lubbock; Maurice Goodwin, Afton; Joe Wyrick, Rosharon; Chester Phillips, Greenville; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Joe Davis, Edinburg; H. M. Lowrance, Ysleta.

FINANCE—R. L. Massey, Pilot Point, chairman; R. L. Horton, Abilene, vice-chairman; R. K. Phillips, Sugar Land; Earl Hobbs, New Deal; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; Horace Etchison, McAllen; Roy Forkner, Lubbock.

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GINNER OF THE YEAR—A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, chairman; C. B. Spencer, Dallas; Carl Cox, Dallas; John McCollum, Dallas; Fred C. Elliott, College Station; B. G. Reeves, College Station.

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Atlantic Steel Company has introduced a complete new series of prefabricated, all-steel buildings for business and industrial use. According to James W. Dennis, manager of the Atlanta firm's Steel Building Division, the Dixisteel line now includes 183 basic models.

"Virtually any size or type of custom-designed building may be obtained by using combinations of standard units," he said. "Low initial cost and speed of erection, which insures fast occupancy, are making this type of construction increasingly popular."

The rigid-frame design of these buildings permits a completely unobstructed interior, up to 120 feet in width, and any length. The metal sidewall and roof panels are of an improved, deep-rib pattern, of either galvanized steel or aluminum.

Available also are pre-painted panels in six attractive, contemporary colors. Two coats of baked-on vinyl enamel, over a primer coat, provide a beautiful finish which is impervious to rust and corrosion, and is virtually maintenance-free.

New engineering details facilitate the architectural application of masonry, stone or glass fronts to further enhance the modern appearance of these structures.

Dixisteel buildings are sold and erected by some 50 experienced dealers located throughout the Southeast.

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ALL COLORS

laugh it off

An old-fashioned gentleman took a modern miss for a ride in his car and after finding a suitable spot to park, kissed her several times lightly on the cheek and then announced, "This is called spooning."

"Okay," she said, "but I think I'd rather shovel."

A youth in his teens strode into a barbershop, frowned at the long line of men waiting to be served, then demanded imperiously, "How long will I have to wait for a shave?"

The barber looked closely and replied, "About six months, I guess."

When the father of 28 children was asked why he had so many children, he blamed it all on his wife's deafness.

"Why that's absurd," said his companion. "How could your wife's deafness have anything to do with how many children you and she have had?"

"Well," said the father, "Every night, after we get into bed, I always turn to my wife and ask, 'Do you want to go to sleep or what?' and my wife—she always answers, 'What!'"

The reason there were fewer wrecks in the old horse-and-buggy days was that the driver didn't depend wholly on his own intelligence.

During the lunch-time rush crowd, many of the restaurant customers shared their tables with strangers. The very proper spinster selected a seat next to an attractive, young office girl. The girl finished her sandwich and coffee, then settled back and lit up a cigarette. The older woman controlled herself for a few moments and then snapped, "I'd rather commit adultery than smoke in public." "So would I," said the girl, "but I only have half an hour for lunch."

Nagging Wife: You don't deserve a woman like me.

Husband: I don't deserve sinus, either, but I got it.

The automobile motor pounded and suddenly wheezed to a stop on a lonely road.

"I wonder," mused the sailor, "what that knock is?"

"Maybe," suggested his blonde companion, "it's opportunity."

Street Orator: We must get rid of radicalism, socialism, communism, and anarchism.

Voice from the crowd: While you're at it, why not throw in rheumatism.

A chief engineer was consulting a psychiatrist. Among other questions, the doctor asked: "Are you troubled by improper thoughts?"

"Why no," answered the patient. "To tell the truth, doctor, I rather enjoy them."

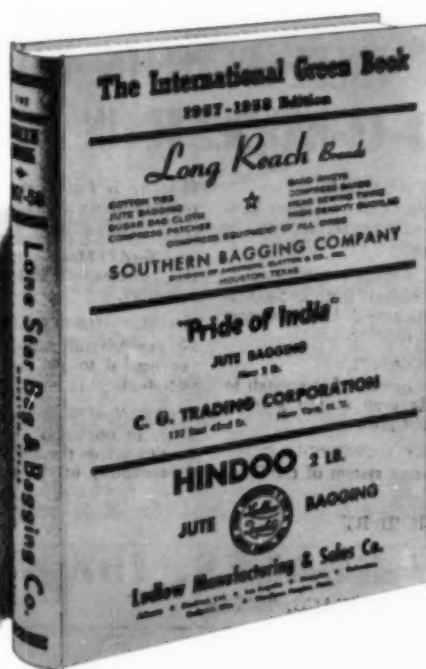
Pete: "I just don't like women, they're too biased."

Pate: "How biased?"

Pete: "You know, bias this and bias that—until you're flat broke."

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
OCTOBER 1, 1960

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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CALENDAR



• Oct. 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct. 27-28 — Fiber Society fall meeting. Washington Hotel, Washington. Society headquarters, P. O. Box 405, Athens, Ga.

• Dec. 3 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

1961

• Jan. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Greenville, S.C. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

• Jan. 22-24 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Directors and Allied Industry Meeting. Echo Hotel, Edinburg. Edward H. Bush, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• Jan. 30-31 — National Cotton Council annual meeting. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 4-7 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 4-7 — Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 4-7 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 4-7 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 6-7 — Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation Of Cooperatives and Houston Bank For Cooperatives joint annual meeting. Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. For information write Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 17 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Ruebell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City 6, secretary.

• Feb. 20-21 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors'

Association, C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

- March 12-14 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.

- March 12-14—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

- March 12-14—Tennessee Ginners' Association annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn. Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.)

- March 23-25—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Fontainebleau, Miami, Fla. For information write ACMI headquarters, Charlotte, N.C.

- April 6-7—National Cotton Compress & Warehouse Association annual meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, executive vice-president.

- April 9-11—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.

- April 9-12—National Peanut Council annual convention, Mayflower Hotel, Washington. Maureen Devery, Council office, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, secretary.

- April 12-15—Alabama Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

- April 17-18—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, secretary.

- April 26-29 — Georgia Textile Manufacturers' Association annual meeting, Hollywood (Fla.) Beach Hotel, T. M. Forbes, 710 C&S National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, executive vice-president.

- May 1-2 — Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College. Sponsored by College, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

- May 1-3—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. Society headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1.

- May 8-9—American Cotton Congress, Pioneer Hotel (formerly Lubbock Hotel), Lubbock, Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

- May 14-16—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- June 6-9—International Association of Seed Crushers' annual meeting, Stockholm, Sweden. A. E. Peel, London, secretary.

- June 11-13—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis 1, secretary-treasurer.

- June 18-20 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Galvez Hotel, Galveston. Jack Whetstone, 629 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 18-21 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association's annual meeting, Myrtle Beach, S.C., Ocean Forest Hotel, Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, P. O. Box 514, Columbia,

S.C.; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurers.

- June 21-23 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual meeting, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

- June 25-27 — Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention, Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala. C. M. Scales, P. O. Box 1145, Decatur, Ga., secretary-treasurer.

- June 25-27 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention, The Granada Hotel (formerly the Hilton Hotel), San Antonio, H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary.

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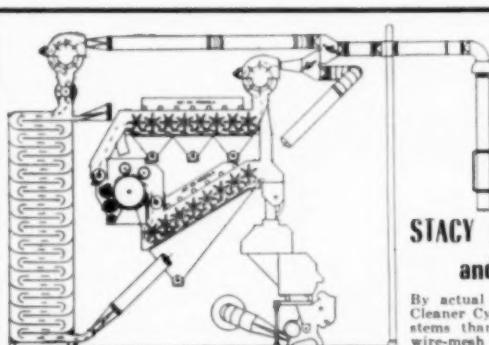
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By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and are thrown off.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

Helleyon Days of Youth

By B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I dont know whether I ever written you about none of my fishing which I use to do in my helleyon days of youth or not but I git so tired of these here so-called fishermen blabbing off about what they caught with a whoop-fly or red chestnut or something like that it makes me feel like that I want to talk about this here chinaman game called Ma Junk which I dont know nothing about and I dont think that $\frac{1}{2}$ of these here fishermen know anything about real fishing. I used to go with my ole man and we would go out and sain some minners and go to a sand bar or a crick or maybe a lake and fish a few hrs. and we would come home with a tub full of saddle blankets just any time we went. Nowadays, these here fishing experts put in the paper what day you ort to go—what time the fish will bite—and what kind of bait you ort to use and a whole lot of other clap and trap and you do what they say do and go out fishing but you dont catch a dam fish—you come home with nothing but a resolve that it would be more fun to pass the time away by trying to catch birds by putting salt on thier tales and it would not be near as hard. Sometimes, some of these here fishermen take out and go to the gulf or to the ocean coast and come back with a tale about catching a big fish and they are going to have him mountained and sent them—and they do. Mr. Editors, most of them fellers couldn't catch a football tossed at them on a loop from 10 ft. away even if they used a old time clothes basket and the toss was made by a 1-armed man with the leprosy. Fishing is jest like everything else nowadays—they aint no ethics in it.

The only way I like to fish is to git me a bucket of minners, a bate can full of black cigars, a bucket of cold beer, a john boat and a colored boy jest to paddle me up and down the lake. I take along a 22 rifle and, if I dont git no bites I half a little fun using up cattidges because I dont never hit nothing that I shoot at and sometimes the c. b. jumps out of the boat when I level the gun anyways toward him. How and ever, I enjoy it even if I dont catch no fish—and it goes without no saying that I dont.

And here's something else agin. If a man does happen to catch a few fish, he usely gits home after it is dark and you cant git holt of anybody like you use to to scale, gut and clean them fish and you half to do it by yoreself. I tell you right now that they's 2 things I dont like to do—one of them is to clean fish—and the other is to pick a goose. When you git done you feel like that you dont like fish to eat—and if you eat the goose you taste feathers.

Now, Mr. Editor, here is my advice to you. If you ever feel like that you want some fish to eat, go up one of these here super and markets and you will find a whole lot of frozen fish—all cleaned—sliced—wrapped with seller-phane and all you got to do is take a double-bitted ax and chop them apt and put them in a skillet or baking pan with butter or grease and etc. and you got fish. You aint got no muskeeter bites, hangovers, sore fingers that got hooked, no muddy shoes—and yore Mrs. is in good humor with you and you can really enjoy a fish meal and a 1-lb fish wont cost you no more than a tea bone steak. And then you can go out amongst these here lying fishermen and tell them what a fine fish dinner you had last night—and right away they want to

know where you caught them—and all you got to do is look wise because they aint no fisherman who will ever tell whre he caught no fish. I always, when I half to, tell them that I caught them at Bolix Lake and since they aint no Lake named Bolix that I know of—I leave them guessing.

YOUR'N

B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I half spoiled my grand kids by telling them stories and ever time they git a chanct, they climb in my lap and say Granddad, tell us a story. I got a purty good reputation for telling stories altho the Mrs. sometimes says that I dont tell nothin but d— lies—how and ever, I kind of git tired of telling yarns to these here kids so I figgered out a story that would make them lay off of me.

So, as usually, they climbed up on me and this here is the story that I told: "One time there was a lady that had a little boy who was her son and she give him a nickel to go up and buy a loaf of bread and the boy lost the nickel and come back and told his mother and she gave him another nickel and he lost that nickel too. This happened two more times and the mother was plenty mad and so she give the boy andother nickel which was the 5th one and she said—Now, son, you better not lose this here nickel because, if you do, I will kill you. Well, the boy went after the bread and he lost that nickel." I stopped and put them kids off my lap—and started out of the room. They was right on my heels and both of them said "Finish the story, Granddad—what happened then?" I put on my hat and started out the door and I said: "She killed him." Well, Mr. Editor, them kids went to yelling and crying and the Mrs. who had heered me telling them the story picked up the far place poker and started at me and I took out like a bat out of h— and I did not come back until she was in bed asleep.

I aint had to tell them kids no more stories—because the Mrs. will not let me and so I got out of that there thing pretty easy—but I guess I ort not to half told them a story like that because they look at me kind of funny sometimes and I dont like it.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson

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Rotation Increases Yields

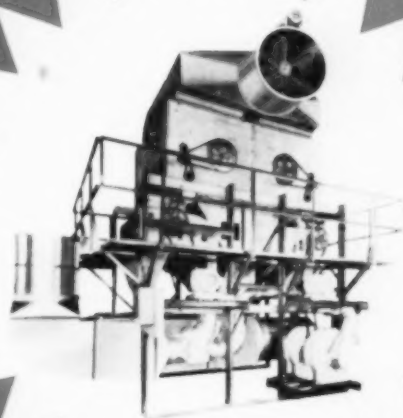
"I believe in soil testing and the use of fertilizers to produce good cotton, but rotation is still important," says Sigsby Williams, Texarkana, Ark., farmer. Williams uses alfalfa and soybeans in cotton rotation.

County agent John Measel estimates that his yield increased 25 percent in the rotated plots.

Mills, Gins, Cotton Suffer

Damage to windows and buildings, accompanied by damage from heavy rains, was reported after the two September hurricanes by a number of oil mills and gins. Crop damage was spotted, but not extensive in most localities. Damage from Donna in eastern North Carolina is estimated at about 30 percent.

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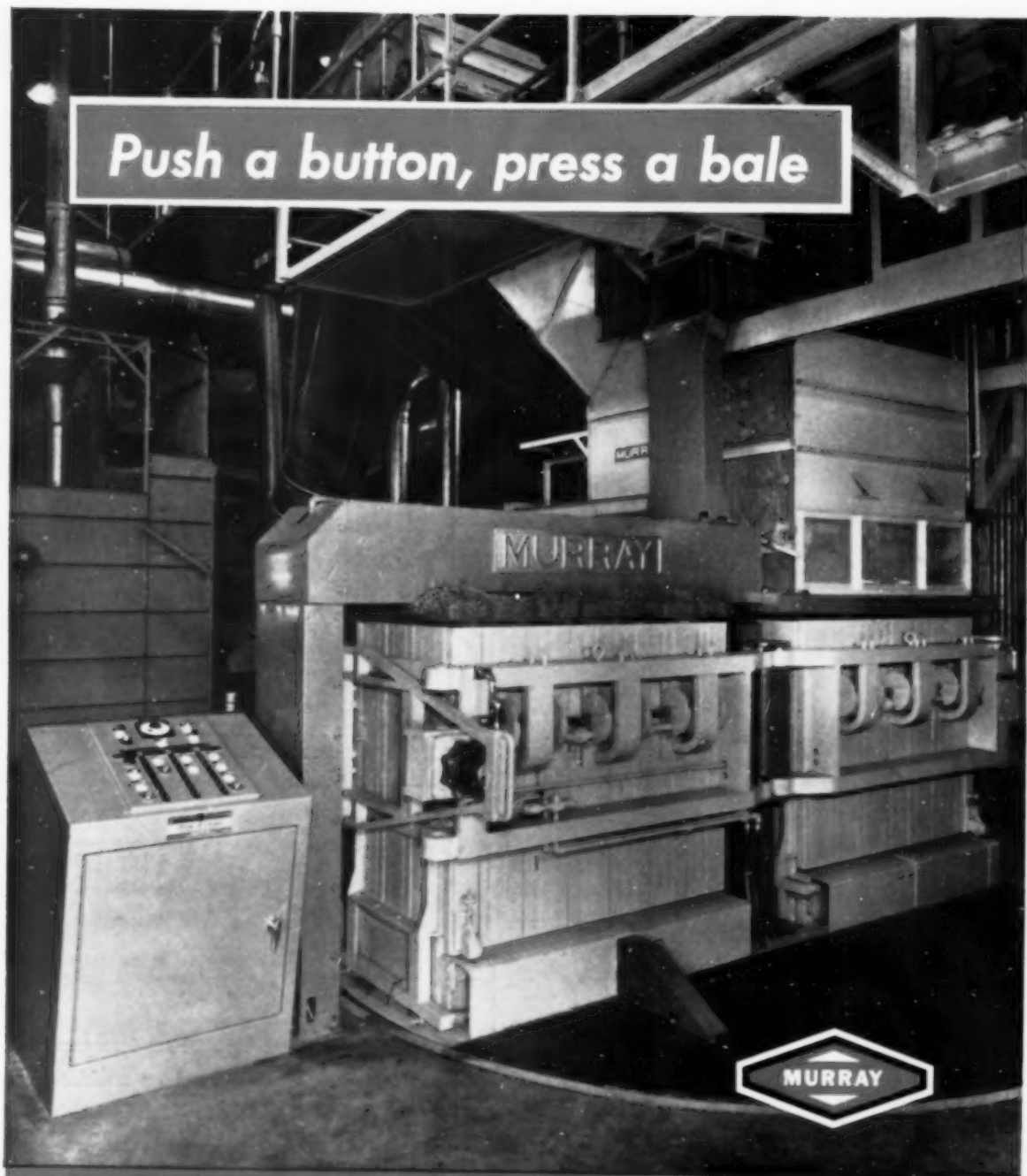
Research and manufacturing skill are incorporated in every MOSS Lint Cleaner. Precision machined and perfectly balanced rollers; all with stub shafts; all easily accessible through openings in housing; these are features that merit your attention. Every MOSS is custom designed to fit the installation. The reputation of the MOSS is unmatched!

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